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IRAN:
Majles Sessions

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Majles Sessions

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RESALAT Reports on Majles Sessions

10 Apr

94LA0136A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 11 Apr 94 p 5

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met yesterday chaired by Dr. Rowhani, and the deputies from the cities of Khaf, Ahar, Marivan, Ahvaz, Shadegan, and Lanjan gave speeches. At yesterday's session the general form of the motion to consolidate the industrial ministries into one ministry was approved almost unanimously by the deputies. Summaries of the remarks of some supporters and opponents for this motion were printed in yesterday's newspaper. We now direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings.

Habibollah Habibi, Deputy From Khaf And Rashtkhar

Social justice and economic and judicial security must be secured for all the people.

The first preagenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Habibi, deputy from Khaf and Rashtkhar. He offered congratulations on the new year and said: It is obedience to the guidance from the vice regent of the Muslims that allows us to hold our heads up high in the world today and has made our foreign policy so decisive and uncompromising towards any type of imperialism. We have become known throughout the world was an anti-imperialist center.

He also said: Our combative and proud nation, with its firm beliefs in the principles of the revolution, is today a refuge for all the arisen nations.

From the most remote part of Africa to the heart of Europe, from the tormented people of Bosnia to the combatants of Muru [as published], from the brave combatants of Palestine and Lebanon to the anti-imperialist factions in South America, the eyes of all are fixed on Iran, this Islamic center.

Continuing, the speaker added: The exalted leader's decisiveness, not only in foreign policy but also in every detail of domestic policy, must guide the entire nation, especially the officials and government leaders. Social justice and economic and judicial security must be secured for all the people.

He discussed the fact that in many areas of life and society, we have not been successful carrying out a proper and correct plan. He said: Excessive price increases, improper economic inflation, and the rising price of foreign exchange are the topics of the day in every circle. He also discussed the fact that officials should bring about financial ease and security. He said: Today great strides have been taken to bring about domestic security, protect land and water borders and reinforce military and police forces, and our land is no longer vulnerable. The power of the military and mobilization forces, which still come from the heart of the revolution, will defeat any kind of aggression from any aggressor.

Continuing, the speaker said: Many steps have been taken to maintain security in the eastern and southern parts of Khorasan, but if economic and judicial security and decisiveness do not exist in political and social matters and if the people are worried, all that effort to maintain security cannot have the desired results.

Habibi discussed the fact that unfortunately his electoral district has not benefited well from the implementation of this plan. He said: Regrettably I must say that in some sectors we have begun to fall behind and stop progressing. An example is a great task such as the Khaf Sangan iron mines, with reserves of 322 million tons and an average assay of 50 percent. These mines were visited during a recent trip to the province of Khorasan by the president of the republic, who issued the necessary orders to equip them and get them started. Unfortunately, however, due to the lack of sufficient credits the mines are not operating and 250 workers are idle, adding to the region's unemployment. In view of the cultural poverty and the fact that the area borders on the Muslim country of Afghanistan, there is a pronounced need for cultural and educational programs, especially in education and training, culture and Islamic guidance, and this should receive special attention from the officials.

Continuing, he added: Sufficient attention is not being given to road-building programs. Late in the month of Esfand [20 February - 19 March], eight people lost their lives on the road from Torbat-e Heydariyeh to Rashtkhar because floods had washed away the bridge over the river. I ask the Ministry of Roads and Transportation, the Ministry of Education and Training, the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance, and the Ministry of Mines and Metals to give more attention to these important matters.

The speaker also said: In view of the size and population of the province of Khorasan, especially the sacred city of Mashhad, which receives 12 million pilgrims per year, the distribution of national and province credits is unjust compared to the nation's other provinces.

In conclusion he then said: I thank and praise the management and other province officials for doing what they could to draw credits in the year 1372 [21 March 1993 - 20 March 1994], and I ask the Ministry of the Interior to take serious and rapid measures to divide the province, which is the desire of the province's deputies.

Valiollah Ahmadi Zadsaray, Deputy From Ahar

The next speaker was Zadsaray, deputy from Ahar. He offered congratulations on the new year and said: Since the beginning of the triumph of the Islamic revolution, the Great Satan, world-devouring America, has not relented for an instant in its hostility to Islam and the revolution, and has plotted openly and secretly against Islam and our Islamic nation. It has used military attacks and economic embargos to cause problems for the Islamic Republic of Iran, and its intention is to destroy the revolution, but through the strength of divine power and the prophetic guidance of the late Imam and the exalted leader, it has been frustrated and has had its hopes dashed every day.

Continuing, Zadsaray thanked the minister of agriculture for visiting the projects under way in the deprived areas of Ahar and Hashtgerd, he thanked the president of the republic for financial assistance starting the Free Islamic University, he thanked the deputy minister of the interior for development for visiting Ahar and Haris, and he

thanked the governor-general of East Azarbaijan for dealing with the problems of the people from his electoral district.

Mohammad 'Ali Karimi, Deputy From Marivan

To move ahead in our work this year, we deputies and executive officials must act in accordance with the exalted leader's orders.

The next speaker was Karimi, deputy from Marivan. In his speech he discussed the plots by world imperialism against the Islamic Republic of Iran. He said: It is incumbent upon those of us who want to have the Islam of Mohammad to use our effort and power in any way possible to frustrate the filthy plots of world imperialism, especially world-devouring America and usurper Israel, and to make them regret their shameful acts forever.

He asked the government to think about a solution for the vulnerable classes so they will no longer be subjected to the pressures of life, inflation and high prices and so they will be able more easily to obtain what they need.

He added: It is incumbent upon us deputies to make more effort in this area and to take positive and effective steps to make life easier for the ever-present-on-the-scene people. To move ahead in our work this year, we deputies and executive officials must act in accordance with the exalted leader's orders. In his New Year's message he said: In the year 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995], let there be a work ethic and social order.

At all times and under all circumstances, the Council of Ministers and the nation's executive officials must think of the peace of mind and the lives of the people, and they must guide the nation's economy in view of the fact that our country is like most developing nations.

The deputy from Marivan thanked the president of the republic for his attention to Sunni brothers and clergymen, and he also praised the governor-general of Kordestan for attending to the demands of the area's people.

Continuing, Karimi issued memos to the minister of roads and transportation, the minister of petroleum, the minister of labor and social affairs, the minister of culture and higher education, and the minister of housing and urban construction concerning asphalting the roads from Marivan to Sanandaj and Marivan to Saqz, providing gas service to Marivan, creating employment for unemployed people, establishing the Payam-e Nur University, whose preliminary steps have been taken, and beginning the project to build the Marivan hospital.

He also asked for help and cooperation from the minister of agriculture; the minister of the reconstruction crusade; and the minister of energy concerning the timely transfer of agricultural entities to farmers, putting the destroyed wells of Marivan back into operation, and providing electrical power to the rural areas. He asked for help and cooperation from the minister of the interior; the minister of education and training; the minister of health care, treatment and medical education; the minister or economic and social affairs; and the chief of the Central Bank in alleviating the problem of idleness among the residents of the border strip rural areas; issuing authorization to conduct development and service projects; paying unpaid wartime overtime wages to teachers; dealing with the malfunctions and the situation at Allahu Akbar Hospital; and providing low-profit interest-free loans to the exalted families of martyrs, wounded war veterans, and former prisoners of war to procure housing.

Seyyed Mohammad Reza Movalizade, Deputy From Ahvaz

Human rights are not observed in any country as much as they are observed in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The fourth pregenda speaker was Movalizadeh, deputy from Ahvaz. He discussed the anniversary of cutting political relations with America. He said: Applying the valuable guidance from the leader of the revolution concerning attention to the work ethic and social order will undoubtedly play an important role in creating change in the activities of our agents and reforming as much as possible the social relations in our growing society.

He commemorated the martyrdom anniversary of the basiji artist Avini. He said: Based on existing statistics, the government was successful in many areas during the First Five-Year Plan. It is hoped that during the Second Five-Year Plan the problems will be overcome in such areas as employment, providing housing for low-income people, reforming the administrative structure and increasing nonoil exports.

There is no doubt that collecting taxes from the prosperous classes is strong leverage for redistributing wealth in society and creating social justice. It is completely clear that whoever has more income should pay more taxes. Doing this requires decisiveness, avoiding condescension and caution, and a revolutionary spirit. In this regard I ask the minister of economic and financial affairs to make every effort to reform the nation's tax system.

Continuing, he said: Approving the general form of the Consumer Rights Protection Bill should open the door to serious economic support for the deprived and vulnerable classes. Those who sell at high prices must fear the sharp sword of the law, and no one must permit himself to fan the flames of unreasonable and unregulated inflation. Today our society has a sharp thirst for government decisiveness dealing with the economic terrorists. I ask the Government of Saudi Arabia to scrupulously observe the provisions of the treaty signed with the Islamic Republic of Iran in the year 1370 [21 March 1991-20 March 1992], and not to increase the burden of its sin any further by sabotaging implementation of this divine duty. Human rights are not observed in any country as much as they are observed in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Continuing, Movalizade noted: It is most regrettable that the secretary-general of the United Nations has forgotten the credibility of his position and has become a listless, dependent tool of criminal America. With his weak approaches to international problems, every day he brings this organization closer to collapse and destruction.

He said the Government of Armenia is the main cause of the crash of the Iranian aircraft. He said: This country must offer the international organizations an explanation and an apology for committing these crimes and it must pay the necessary reparations.

Noting that nothing new was said at the 50th meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council, he said: In the face of the

repetition of the vain claims of the past, we must state once more that according to reputable international documents and evidence, the three Iranian islands are undeniably part of the soil of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and that we will act whenever and wherever necessary to protect and guard every inch of our sacred soil, just as we did during the eight-year defense against the invasion of the Ba'thist occupiers.

He added: The Government of Turkey must realize that it cannot suppress the rightful demands of Muslims with threats and fear, which were expressed in the mayoral elections. The period of leaning to the West and the spread of secular thinking in the Islamic lands has long since come to an end.

The deputy from Ahvaz expressed thanks for the efforts of the health care and treatment workers of the province of Khuzestan and he asked the minister of health care and treatment to help as much as possible to make use of the experience of these dear retired people.

In conclusion he asked the minister of roads and transportation to deal with the province's malfunctioning roads.

'Isa Moqadamizad, Deputy From Shadegan

Moqadamizad was another preagenda speaker. During his speech he offered congratulations on the new year. He said: Every day we see the publication of various and numerous magazines and publications by the executive organizations, and if the matter is studied carefully, it will be seen that their readers are very few. The result is nothing other than wasting of the public treasury. I ask the president of the republic to give the required order in this regard.

Continuing, he said: Unfortunately in some offices and institutions sabotage, working too little and bribery are on the increase every day, and this kind of illicit behavior will make the sacrificing people pessimistic, anxious and uncomfortable. I ask that the violators be dealt with seriously and decisively.

He then said: In view of the lack of water in the province of Khorasan, the effects of drought such as the lack of feed and the drying of fields are evident in most of the province's municipalities. The minister of the interior and the minister of the reconstruction crusade must take the necessary steps to compensate for these losses.

The deputy from Shadegan then offered thanks for the visit from the President's Council of Payam-e Nur University with regard to the establishment of this university in Shadegan.

Mohsen Kuhkan, Deputy From Lanjan (Zarrinshahr) and Mobarakeh

I remind the Ministry of Post and Telegraph that any violation of Majles legislation will meet with a legal response from the Majles.

The final preagenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Kuhkan, deputy from Lanjan (Zarrinshahr) and Mobarakeh. During his speech he said: These days coincide with the anniversary of cutting relations with world-devouring America, this oppressive government, which is the greatest supporter of terrorism, and is indeed itself a terrorist government, a government that uses human rights as a pretext to commit the greatest crimes against the rights of the oppressed and against human societies such as the Muslims of Palestine, Bosnia and Herzegovina and other parts of the world.

Continuing, Kuhkan issued memos to the nation's executive officials. He said: At the beginning of the year 1373 the exalted leader called for a "work ethic" and "social order." The nation's executive officials must answer that call by exercising more supervision, implementing policies of encouragement and punishment, and expediting administrative reform in the country in such a way that it reduces the size of the administrative organizations and reinforces the spirit of commitment and taking the part of the people.

The speaker also said: Just as the exalted leader said concerning the Five-Year Plan and the 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] Budget Bill, privatizing is not a goal, although we are emphasizing doing it quickly, properly and strongly, unless the nation's executive managers are careful to have the resources used in this way and the facilities transferred serve the purpose of encouraging and starting work, rather than, God forbid, having a large unrestricted portion of the Muslim treasury be siphoned into the pockets of a few people.

Kuhkan said our own forces have done very good things to help the Islamic nation rebuild and achieve self-sufficiency. He said: These positive measures must be mentioned and those involved must be thanked and praised.

He reminded the management of some industrial centers in the municipalities of Lanjan and Mobarakeh, who have not given enough attention to helping the adjoining area. He said: Just as the president of the republic emphasized in his trip of 1371 [21 March 1992-20 March 1993], these centers should help solve some of the problems in the municipalities. I expect measures to be taken quickly to secure the views of the president of the republic and the people of the region.

Continuing, Kuhkan added: For some time in the province of Esfahan we have seen trips abroad being made by people who themselves should be advising others to be careful about the economic affairs of Muslims. I hope these trips were not purely for recreation and God forbid that the sponsors for some of the trips were not the region's industrial centers and management.

At the end of his speech the deputy from Zarrinshahr and Mobarakeh said: Just as the deputies know, in the 1373 budget law we have given authorization according to the law to some executive organizations to raise prices on some services and goods. It is appropriate that I remind the Ministry of Post and Telegraph that Majles legislation concerning postal expenses limits increases to 50 percent of the rates for the year 1372, and no more. Concerning telephone communications, as far as I know, each telephone signal is no more than three minutes, but it seems that two and one-half minutes has been calculated for the year 1373. On the one hand the base price for an increase of 2, 3, and 4 rials [R] as given in Paragraph J, Note 25 is R10, and what has been announced is more than that. What the Majles has approved and enacted and what has also been approved by the Guardian Council must be the basis of the work and it must be precisely implemented. The slightest violation of

Majles legislation will definitely meet with a legal response from the Majles and the deputies.

Legislation

Deputy From Minab's Question to Former Minister of the Interior

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the report from the Articles 88 and 90 Commission concerning the deputy from Minab's question to the former minister of the interior on the procedures for the research and expert work that has been done to build the Minab River flood wall.

The commission's view concerning the aforementioned question:

In view of the fact that in his answer to the respected deputy from Minab the respected former minister of the interior said that the expert work on the aforementioned project was done by the Satiran Company, and on the other hand that the aforementioned company announced that it was not present at any stage of the project's study, planning, supervision or construction, and also in view of the report from the inspector sent there who announced that the planning was not done by the Satiran Company and that the Luzan Company, which the former minister of the interior said was the project's executor, has no background in this area, the commission therefore finds the answer unsatisfactory.

Motion To Consolidate Ministries of Industry

The second item on the agenda was the report from the first consultation of the Joint Administrative and Employment Affairs and Industries and Mines Commission concerning the Motion To Consolidate the Ministries of Industry, the Ministry of Heavy Industries, and the Ministry of Mines and Metals and to form a Ministry of Industries and Mines.

After a talk by Mr. Rashidi, representative of the joint commission, supporters and opponents of the motion spoke, most of whose remarks were published in yesterday's issue. As the session continued, Qabal Qashqavi spoke in opposition to the consolidation. He said: So far we have not had and do not have any problem with the structure of industry and we have had no motions or bills to solve this problem. In my view the position and responsibilities of industry in our country have been specified and there has been no overlap anywhere.

He then said: In the Second Five-Year Plan let us authorize responsibilities and specify complexes that the government should create, and after those responsibilities are carried out, let us create an administrative structure.

Qashqavi also added: Between you and me, is the discussion of transfers a discussion about consolidation and nonconsolidation, or is it a discussion about motivations and other issues? Even if you do not have the motivation of privatization, the consolidation still will not succeed.

Ramazanpur was the next supporter of consolidating the ministries of industry. During his speech he said: When we discuss the performance of an industrial ministry, we must determine its role in elevating the level of manpower, developing technology and developing the country. It is entirely regrettable that I must say that based on the report from the Statistics Organization, 97.5 percent of our work force lacks specialist credentials. We want to fight world imperialism through economic development. Can this development grow with this manpower composition in industry?

He then said: Today our nation is determined to be independent. What products do we produce right now? The nation's customs statistics are nothing at all to be proud of for any Iranian. In the year 1371 we had about $29 billion in registered import orders. We must look to see where we are. What is the level of our industrial exports? The ministers of industry must answer that question. He then said: The more we delay this motion, the more problems we will have with the fate of the Councils Law. Approval of this motion is therefore a national necessity.

Sadatian was another of the bill's opponents. After the recess he said in his remarks: In this regard one must consider the government's executive capability. Today does the government itself have enough executive ability to carry out this consolidation, or will it excuse itself? The year 1373 is a difficult year for us in terms of oil revenues. Why do we want to create an executive problem for ourselves this year?

He added: I myself am in favor of reforming the nation's administrative structure. What we are saying is that at a time when the government is not ready to do this, if we want to impose that task, we will only impose added pressure and disruption.

Then Ahmad Nateq-Nuri spoke in favor of the aforementioned bill. He said: The Majles is doing this precisely for the purpose of carrying out infrastructure work. Between the First and Second Five-Year Plans, when we have an interval of time, if this is not the time to do this, then when will be the right time? This is precisely the time when we should reform the nation's administrative structure and base the Second Five-Year Plan on that.

He added: The three ministers themselves said this task should be done at the end of the First Five-Year Plan. Therefore, now is the best time to do this. Now the Hapco Company [as published], which belongs to the Ministry of Heavy Industries, builds the heavy machinery, and on the other hand the Ministry of Industries imports these machines, which are piled up at Bandar 'Abbas. We want to stand on our own feet in industry. We also proposed that all offices outside the country be centralized.

The final opponent was Mr. Luruzadeh. During his talk on this subject he said: Consolidation of the industrial ministries will mean centralized policy making. My question, however, is when will one minister be able to make policy? If it works the way things have been going and the prevailing system remains in use, each person will carry out his own special responsibilities wherever he is placed. If the government and the Majles set customs duties, taxes and commercial profits fees in such a way that the domestic sector can compete with foreigners, it certainly will not be economical for that gentleman to import earth grading machinery.

We are not opposed to the term consolidation, but there needs to be a basis for this.

Ansari also spoke as the final supporter. He said: When are we going to lay the groundwork for consolidation? This groundwork was laid during the First Five-Year Plan. To discuss research for industrial development, we need three

tools (manpower, knowledge, and technology). We will have knowledge and technology when we are able to invest in research. Dividing these three ministries works against this goal. We have not been able to work well in the area of industrial research.

Government's View of Consolidation

Mohajerani, the government's representative, said: first of all, the question of reforming the structure of the government is not something anyone opposes. The question is, how, when, under what conditions, with what goals, and using what procedure?

To consolidate we need criteria and standards which must be fully evaluated, so no problem will be created.

Continuing, he added: The question of the work of mines, metals, geology, exploration and extracting copper and steel is one thing, the question of the work of light and heavy industry is something else. Of course, all of these come under the general heading of industry, just as soccer, volleyball, and basketball all involve the use of a ball. With the common element of a ball, one cannot combine all these games and proceed easily. That is, in practice boundaries must be kept in mind.

He also said: For consolidation, one must pay attention to appropriate growth and the necessary readiness. With regard to mines, metals and heavy industry, because they are younger and their structures are easier to reform, this work has been done, and the organizational positions at the province centers have been minimized.

Continuing, the government's representative also said: Among the things talked about in the government was the fact that consolidation does not mean we can consolidate these ministries with a bill, but let us not get into the issue of quality concerning this task. The goal is not to perpetuate the status quo under the same conditions and with increasing numbers of deputy ministers. The goal is a single organizational structure.

He said: Until these industries are transferred to the private sector, it will not be possible to bring this entire complex into one organizational structure. That is, the entire body of the ministries must also be reformed. The government representative discussed the fact that transferring parts of the ministries to the nongovernment sector has not had the necessary success. He said: Some countries who have fewer ministries or more ministries are worth studying with regard to government management of industry.

He then added: We know from experience that as soon as the subject of consolidation arises, there is a kind of insecurity, and in any case a state of disturbance develops in these staffs and we will have a state of near shutdown in the most sensitive sector. We are in such a hurry to consolidate that we do not want to wait until the Second Five-Year Plan is approved to understand the extent of consolidation and then begin.

As the government, we do not consider it in our interest to discuss consolidation in this way before the Second Five-Year Plan.

The commission representative noted that the views of the opposition deputies and the government representative can be summarized in several points: One is that we should wait for the Second Five-Year Plan. The second is that the intermediate industries may become dominant. The third is that there is no cooperation and unity and that this is a precipitous plan.

The commission representative said that the government has become small and lean and that for some time since the division of these ministries there has been the problem of which ministry to put an industry in. He said: That is, these industries have been so mixed together and fused into one that they have not been able to separate them.

He discussed the fact that the joint commission has voted unanimously for this proposal. He said: The Administrative and Employment Affairs Commission, which is now working on the government's enormous organizations, is 100 percent in favor of this consolidation.

He discussed the points of overlap. It is very strange if we say there is no unity and cooperation among these ministries. They were one, and because of the interests of the revolution they were separated for a time. Now they are to be consolidated, and there was really nothing about them to be separated.

Then a secret vote was taken by paper ballot with 171 votes in favor, 18 votes opposed, and 10 abstentions. Five deputies also did not vote, and in the end the general form of the Bill to Consolidate the Ministries of Industry was approved.

Bill Forming General and Revolutionary Courts

The final item on the agenda was the report from the second consultation of the Judicial Affairs Commission concerning the Bill To Form General and Revolutionary Courts, continued consideration of whose details was postponed to the next session.

12 Apr

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[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met in open session yesterday chaired by Dr. Rowhani and the deputies from the cities of Ardel, Tabriz, Qa'enat, Gonabad, and Qa'em Shahr and Savadkuh gave preagenda speeches. Then the Majles went into consultation, and we direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings.

'Ali Yusefpur, Deputy From Ardel

Excessive increases in products have unfortunately weakened the Postal Company.

The first preagenda speaker was Yusefpur, deputy from Ardel. During his speech he discussed the slaughter of Muslims by Western and especially American agents. He said: The international organizations, especially the United Nations, have closed their eyes to these vast crimes, and as time passes they are watching the destruction of the Muslim nation of Bosnia. In occupied Palestine, Egypt, and Algeria, although they are slaughtering the Muslims, unfortunately there is no sign of condemnation of the regimes dependent on the aforementioned countries. In Iran, however, when a few narcotics smugglers are condemned to death, these international organizations scream to high heaven.

He added: Since its inception, the United Nations has served the goals of the Western world-devourers, and during the tenure of Butrus-Ghali the credibility of this organization has completely disappeared among the oppressed nations.

Mr. Butrus-Ghali, you will live in infamy for closing your eyes this way to the slaughter of Muslims.

The speaker then discussed the Second Five-Year Plan. He said: Although the government has tried to consider the views of the exalted leader in the Plan Bill, the Majles deputies must put these policies at the top of their agenda. They must create work and expert groups until it is possible to approve the aforementioned policies in the form of an organized and workable plan.

Continuing, the deputy from Ardel discussed the paragraphs in the aforementioned plan. He said: It may be said with confidence and certainty that the government was very successful under the First Five-Year Plan in doing infrastructure work, but in my view, although some work was done under the First Five-Year Plan to privatize the government companies and reduce the size of the government's administrative structure, the work was not done quickly, and it did not produce change.

The very heavy vote by the deputies to consolidate the ministries of industry is a part of the demand by the Majles deputies to expedite administrative change, and God willing the government leaders will work to move ahead faster on this important matter.

He added: We want administrative structural reform on the Majles agenda in the form of a bill. Since the relevant organizations have taken no significant action since the completion of the First Five-Year Plan, the Majles deputies are obliged to present a bill on this matter. Clear and direct planning must be done in the Second Five-Year Plan in such a way that reform of the nation's administrative structure will proceed more quickly, and that privatization will be achieved in such a way that it is in the interest of the sacred government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Yusefpur then emphasized: In the last year or two some profiteering and opportunist individuals, with the support of naive individuals, have undertaken to represent American products, even as the Western nations are subjecting Iran to an embargo on advanced industrial products and while in France, which considers itself the cradle of freedoms in the West, they will not tolerate head coverings on school girls and are expelling them.

Then in revolution Iran a few profiteers and opportunists and a few naive people supporting them are permitting Coca-Cola, the products from General Electric and those of several other companies to be widely distributed. Gentlemen, don't you realize that Coca-Cola is the symbol of America and that they are trying to put up advertisements for this product on every street and in every quarter? If the producers of this product are telling the truth, why are they seeking only to produce and distribute consumer goods? If there is no hidden agenda behind what they are doing, if it is true as they say that their contract is with Ireland, then let them produce this beverage with Iran's name.

Just as the heroic Hezbollah did not allow MacDonald's sandwiches to be produced in Tehran, they will go to any lengths to prevent the production of Coca-Cola and other American products.

He discussed the provisions of the 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] budget designed to resi[illegible]h prices for government goods and services. He said: [illegible]rtunately the Postal Company has made excessive increases in the prices of postal products. When the cost of mailing publications and books inside and outside the country has increased tenfold, how can the cultural institutions continue to operate?

Fatemeh Homayun-Moqadam, Deputy From Tabriz

Unlike our country, in most of the European nations, women staff employees have no security.

The next speaker was Ms. Homayuni-Moqadam [as published], deputy from Tabriz. In her speech she said: In view of the hostility of the imperialist nations towards Islam and divine law, once again the Human Rights Commission has expressed unacceptable views concerning the rights of women in Iran. In general since the triump[illegible]f the Islamic revolution, women in Iran have achieved full human dignity under the commands of Islam, and this is unequaled in all the nations of the world.

She added: Statistics show that millions of girls are studying in the elementary schools and high schools and that hundreds of girl students and thousands of Iranian women are studying and doing research at high specialist levels, and these numbers are several times the figures prior to the revolution. The growth of our women in specialist medical fields, especially the women surgeons and midwives, is something to be proud of. At the same time, in most countries women work as nurses while male physicians treat women's ailments. To make up for the shortcomings of the past, the Majles must require the government to bring women physicians up to a sufficient level of quality in the gynecological surgery fields, and it must also require the Ministry of Health Care and Treatment to reserve at least 25 percent of its admissions for assistants in the surgery, neurology, urology, and other fields for women.

Ms. Moqadam then said: After the triumph of the Islamic revolution, a small number of the women, who had no social base because of not wearing the veil, served as slaves for imperialist plans. Now however, millions of Iranian women are involved in various political affairs.

While in some countries women's rights are one-half the rights of men, in our country there is no such difference between the rights of men and women in any office or factory.

In addition, women have special provisions to take time off and they can even ask to serve half-time with an appropriate salary.

In most of the European nations, women staff employees have no security, but it can be said with confidence that in our country no one feels insecure in any office.

Hoseyn Amini, Deputy From Qa'enat

The important thing for the country to do to reduce its economic problems is to increase production and reduce consumption.

The next speaker was Amini, deputy from Qa'enat. During his speech he said: The First Five-Year Plan is ending at a time when economic and production projects have begun to move and investment has been done.

Continuing, he then added: The addition of 16,000 hospital beds and 6,000 health clinics; providing running water to more than 5,310 rural areas; increasing the capacities of factories; putting 80,000 new classes into operation and increasing the number of university students at the journeyman level and higher from 447,000 to 1.03 million; adding 5,200 megawatts to existing power plant capacities and providing electrical power to more than 6,000 rural areas; building 727 urban telephone centers, adding more than 1.7 million telephone numbers, adding 3,420 rural telephone centers; and increasing the number of gas service lines from 750,000 to 1.9 million. In agriculture, increasing wheat production from 7 to 10.8 million tons; in industry, annual increases of 39.6 percent for steel, 25.2 percent for copper, 16.6 percent for aluminum, 26.3 percent for heavy vehicles, 30 percent for light vehicles, 28 percent for road-building machinery, 42 percent for agricultural machinery, 11.4 percent for tires, 17.4 percent for vegetable shortening, and 14.2 percent for other goods that there is no opportunity to discuss, are some of the results of the First Five-Year Plan. And it is necessary to praise and thank the president of the republic, the toiling government and all the insiders and executive officers.

Amini discussed the fact that one of the most important tasks for the Majles this year is to study and approve the Second Five-Year Plan. He said: It is hoped that using the experiences of the First Five-Year Plan and its strengths and weaknesses and with a realistic view, steps will be taken to solve existing problems, develop economic and cultural cooperation and prosperity, and to strengthen and perpetuate the government's political positions against foreigners.

Continuing, the speaker then discussed points that must be considered while studying and approving the Second Five-Year Plan. He said: These points include taking into account the guidance from the exalted leader concerning social justice and giving serious support to the oppressed classes, attention to the problems of the people, especially those who have sacrificed, preventing waste and extravagance in spending, employment and alleviating deprivation, attention to agriculture, policy making to improve quality, develop domestic production and increase exports, supervision of the implementation of programs, reinforcing the defense foundation, and continuation of the foreign policy based on glory, wisdom and interests.

In the same regard the speaker added: The important thing for the country to do to reduce its economic problems is to increase production and reduce consumption. In setting the needed laws and regulations in the Second Five-Year Plan, serious support must be given to production, and the existing obstacles to productive investment must be removed. A mechanism must be chosen that will divert loose money from the service sector and dependent and brokerage activity into production, and the banking system must serve the production system more than it does.

Concerning industry, he then added: The nation's industrial strategy must be specified and the basic point must be accepted that the most important issue is to make existing industries sound. This restoration to soundness means creating circles of communication between the domestic industrial sectors and between industries, basic industries and production activities.

He discussed the fact that investment must be diverted for several years to industries that are active producing raw materials, intermediate materials and conversion materials, and, to the extent possible, machinery and equipment for existing industries. He said: We must estimate revenue sources realistically, rather than in accordance with predetermined expenses.

Amini discussed tax reform and reducing dependence on oil revenues. He said: It is necessary to make basic changes in the tax system in the Second Five-Year Plan. The tax system must be made vigorous, effective, and in accordance with the goal of social justice, in such a way that it will give direction to economic activities. Instead of putting pressure on low-income people and small businessmen, it can collect the government's due from those who have enormous and sometimes inflated incomes. Currently taxes are not appropriate for the incomes of individuals, and those with huge incomes are shaking off the tax burden in various ways.

The deputy from Qa'enat discussed the need for serious attention to employment and preventing emigration, especially in the deprived areas. He said: Consideration must be given to expediting work in the education and training and research sectors and to developing technical and professional training, and the necessary attention must be given to the small agricultural conversion industries.

In conclusion, he discussed the problems in his electoral district. He issued memos concerning the distribution of national and province credits to the Plan and Budget Organization, to the Ministry of Petroleum concerning expediting gas delivery in the south of Khorasan, to the Ministry of Commerce concerning the purchase, packaging and export of saffron and barberry, and to the Ministry of Agriculture concerning the creation of a research station. He asked the president of the republic to issue the necessary orders to help the region's farmers, who have been hurt by the recent cold weather.

Mehdi Mehdizadeh, Deputy From Gonabad

Limited resources and the correct economic viewpoint dictate that we economize on consumption.

The next speaker was Mehdizadeh, deputy from Gonabad. During his speech he discussed the drought in large parts of our country. He said: The deprived farmers in parts of Khorasan, where irreparable losses have recently been incurred because of the severe cold, whose orchards have been completely destroyed, have increasing problems, and if their situation is not dealt with soon and if their losses are not compensated, they will abandon their homes and farms and go elsewhere.

The speaker then discussed the situation of the people of Bosnia in the city of Gorazde. He said: This city, which has

been declared secure from Serb attacks, has come to this state under UN supervision and with the direct cooperation of the Russians and with the cooperation of so-called civilized Western nations, including America. This is not the first time the aggressor has shown a happy face. Such an approach has been taken elsewhere before, including Palestine. We condemn these crimes, and we hope the Muslims will learn from this situation and awaken.

He said the Security Council should call the aggressor Serbs to account for their war crimes. Continuing, he said: Our country is in a good situation in terms of economic resources, but they are being used improperly in most cases. In many cases, not only have investments not been profitable in various sectors, they have not even recovered the capital. In many factories the abundance of various machines has filled up the space, yet the level of their profitable utilization is quite low. Most foreign specialists who have visited our factories are surprised to see that a factory, and an advanced one at that, produces simple products in limited numbers. He also said: Limited resources and the correct economic viewpoint dictate that we economize on consumption. It is clear that economizing does not mean reducing the level and quality of life. With proper economizing fewer resources are used, while the proper quality is retained. Many economists consider the reason for stagnation and inflation to be the low level of utilization.

Continuing, he said: Utilization means getting the most and at the same time the best use possible from the usable elements that have a role in the production of an item or the provision of a service, and the utilization coefficient is an indicator of this use. Today the economic growth of any society depends on the rate of the growth of utilization in that society. In the long run the importance of utilization in economic growth is much greater than the participation of the elements of capital and labor, and for this reason every country must try to make progress in utilization, in order to be able to expand its production with less consumption. This is the secret of success for any country. It is necessary to note that the rate of utilization in our country is low compared to that of other countries in many areas, and this must be corrected.

The speaker then discussed the population increase and the excessive use of natural resources. He said: The rapid population growth in the last 35 years has always been ahead of projects and plans, and it has disrupted their implementation and progress. During this period the nation's population has tripled, and it will reach 100 to 120 million in the next 25 to 30 years. Those 40 million new members of society will need 8 million homes, 1.5 million new educational units and many other things. Already one person is born every 17 seconds. At this rate, a new classroom will be needed every 15 minutes, every day 16 new schools will be needed, and every year 25,000 classrooms will have to be built, yet the existing situation is very far from what is desired.

He also added: Fighting excessive population growth demands national and universal resolve; it is not the responsibility of an organization or a ministry.

He discussed forests and pastures. He said: Every year in our country 1 million hectares of pasture becomes desert, so that since the year 1341 [21 March 1962-20 March 1963] half our forests and pastures have been destroyed, and this process continues with the population increase and the lack of sufficient attention.

Continuing, the speaker said: In our country, due to insufficient precipitation and improper use of existing water resources, water has become vital. Most of the canals and wells have dried up due to the drop in water tables and many farms and rural areas are being destroyed. Rivers and coastal areas have become polluted, and due to the lack of plant cover, instead of being a blessing, in many cases rainfall causes flooding which destroys farms and towns.

Pressurized irrigation techniques, which produce a very high yield compared to traditional methods, have not come into general use, and in the cities excessive water use has created a problem for agriculture. Water, which is obtained at high cost using subsidies without being put to the best use, usually evaporates or soaks into the ground after being contaminated with chemicals and bacteria.

In addition to polluting the soil and converting agricultural land for residential use, population increases cause the destruction and erosion of productive soil because of excessive pressure on agricultural lands. In our country more than 1 percent of agricultural lands and about 1.5 to 2 million cubic meters of soil is destroyed every year. The failure to prevent soil erosion could bring us to a bad end such as the one in Ethiopia, which has lost most of its productive soil. There, even in years with heavy rainfall the people are unable to fill their stomachs, and every year a large number of people die of starvation.

Asgari Faqih, Deputy From Qa'em Shahr

Asgari Faqih, deputy from Qa'em Shahr, was the final preagenda speaker. During his speech he said: The role of the masses in social change is a powerful and undeniable factor, but that alone cannot bring about basic and fundamental change. Other factors must be added to complete the role of the people.

He added: Our people, despite all the rancor and mercilessness, have remained loyal to the shari'ah and the leader, and they have held on to this loyalty at the cost of their lives. They have faced one problem after another, but they have not bowed down and they have not surrendered to domination by the wicked who rule the world.

He also added: This strong relationship and the cooperation between the people, religion and their leader, is highly sacred because of its vital role in reviving and preserving genuine human qualities and its conformity with pure human essence and orthodox religion.

Continuing, he thanked the people of the province of Mazandaran for taking part in the funeral rites for 110 martyrs. He said: The call for obedience to the leader and continuing on the path of the martyrs and the cry of death to America and Zionism rang out in the sky of the area, and during these days the people said farewell to their martyrs.

He then thanked the Karbala 25 Army and the Martyr Foundation for holding the funeral rites for the martyrs. He asked the president of the republic for help and cooperation to carry out basic projects and employ the area's material and spiritual capabilities, and he asked the minister of roads

and transportation to convert the Tehran-Firuzkuh-Qa'em Shahr road to the North Tehran highway.

In conclusion, the deputy from Qa'em Shahr asked the relevant officials to expand and rebuild Mazandaran's textile factories, to develop the activities of the Central Alborz Rock Coal Factory, to create war and conversion industry factories, to remove the obstacles to the building of industrial villages and to create textile and mining colleges.

Legislation

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the report from the second consultation of the Judicial and Legislative affairs commission concerning the Bill To Form General and Revolutionary Courts (General Courts), whose full details were approved by the deputies in 37 articles. Selected articles from the law are given below:

Article 1: To investigate and resolve all claims and direct appeals to the judge and to create a single judicial authority, courts with general competence are to be formed as described in the following articles.

Article 2: The establishment of general courts in each judicial precinct, the determination of the local jurisdiction and the number of branches of the aforementioned courts will be done at the discretion of the chief of the judiciary.

Article 3: With the establishment of general courts in each judicial precinct, the aforementioned courts will deal with all civil, penal and nonlitigious cases within the limits of their local jurisdictions.

Note 1: The judicial precinct consists of one district, municipality, or a specific portion of a major city.

Note 2: Dealing with affairs that are assigned by law to other authorities is outside the purview of this law.

Note 3: The general court can deal with disputes having to do with marriage and divorce if it has the competence to do so, which requires specific authorization from the chief of the judicial power.

Article 4: The chief of the judicial power is authorized, in any judicial precinct where necessary, in view of the type of dispute, the experience and the knowledge of each of the judges, to permit the general court to deal with legal, penal and personal disputes and to set limits on the competence of each.

Article 5: The chief of the judicial power will determine the number of Islamic revolutionary courts needed in each province and regional center where there is a need for them to be formed. They will be supervised and administratively managed by the judicial precinct and will deal with the following crimes:

1 - All crimes against domestic and foreign security, warring with God's representatives and corruption on the earth.

2 - Insults to the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran or the exalted leader.

3 - Plotting against the Islamic Republic of Iran or armed action, assassinations, and the destruction of institutions for the purpose of opposing the government.

4 - Spying for foreigners.

5 - All crimes having to do with smuggling and narcotics.

6 - Disputes having to do with Article 49 of the Constitution.

Article 6: The verdicts of the general and revolutionary courts are definitive except in the areas this law designates as being subject to reversal and appeal.

Article 7: The judges of the general and revolutionary courts are required to investigate disputes, complaints and statements which conform to the laws and to Article 167 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to issue verdicts. Otherwise, they will be guilty of refusing to resolve hostilities and establish rights.

Article 8: The court decisions and verdicts must be reasoned and documented by the law, religious law or principles on the basis of which the verdict was issued. The publication of a verdict in violation of this requirement will without exception result in a police disciplinary conviction.

Article 9: Each judicial precinct will have the necessary numbers of branch courts, research judges, court offices, publication and verdict implementation units and where necessary a judicial guidance and assistance unit.

Article 10: The chief of the first branch of the general court in each judicial precinct is the chief of the judicial precinct, and he may have the necessary number of assistants, as approved by the chief of the judicial power.

Article 11: The chief of the judicial precinct in each municipality, as that municipality's chief prosecutor, supervises all the general and revolutionary courts and is the administrative chief. Likewise the chief prosecutor of the province center municipality will be administrative chief and supervisor of judicial affairs in the municipal precincts of that province.

Note: Nonlitigious affairs and all prerogatives given in other laws to the general prosecutor except the prerogatives assigned in this law to the chiefs of the courts are assigned to the municipal and province chief prosecutors.

Article 12: The police forces in each judicial precinct, both district and municipal, will serve as court bailiffs under the management and supervision of the chief of the same precinct, and are required to carry out the judge's orders.

Article 13: The general courts will convene in the presence of the chief of the branch court or the substitute judge, and all the required measures and investigations from the beginning of the case to the end will be done by the chief of the court. He will likewise give the judicial opinions and issue the verdicts.

Article 14: The research judges under the supervision of the judges of the precinct courts are required to do all the tasks assigned to them while the case is being prosecuted, investigated and carried out.

Article 15: The procedures for investigating in the courts will be as set in the regulations given in the judicial guidelines pertaining to the court.

Article 16: After the court judge announces the conclusion of the trial, he must issue a verdict within one week.

Article 17: The opinions of the general and revolutionary courts, whether verdicts or rulings, are subject to appeal in the following cases:

1 - When the judge issuing the opinion notices an error in his opinion.

2 - When another judge sees an error in the verdict issued in such a way that if he issues a memo to the issuing judge it will be a warning.

3 - When it is proven that the issuing judge does not have the competence to investigate and issue an opinion.

Note: In the cases given in Paragraphs 1 and 2 the authority reviewing the opinion will reverse and investigate it and in the case of Paragraph 3, the authority reviewing the sentence will begin by investigating the claim of noncompetence and if this is established he will reinvestigate the case.

Article 18: In addition to the cases mentioned in Article 17, the following sentences may also be appealed, and if the authority reviewing the sentence finds a mistake after investigation or if he finds the court incompetent, he will reverse and reinvestigate the sentence.

Sentences:

1 - Death and stoning.

2 - Islamic punishments, personal retribution and the removal of bodily extremities.

3 - Confiscation of assets.

4 - Blood money in excess of one-fifth of the full blood price.

5 - If the maximum legal punishment for the crime is more than six months' imprisonment or whipping or more than 1 million rials [R] in cash fines.

6 - A sentence that demands more than R1 million.

7 - A sentence that is not documented by decrees read in the court.

8 - A sentence that is not documented by the opinion of one or several experts whose opinion has been declared to be definitive in writing by the two sides to the dispute.

9 - Where the two parties to the dispute have not abdicated in writing their right to an appeal.

10 - A verdict pertaining to side issues in a dispute in a case where the verdict pertaining to the main dispute is not subject to appeal.

11 - Verdicts pertaining to marriages, divorces, annulments, and dowries.

12 - Verdicts pertaining to lineage, wills, executorships, mortmain, bequeathing to nonfamily members, imprisonment, and custodianship.

13 - Verdicts pertaining to injunctions and the removal of injunctions.

Article 33: As of the date this law becomes binding, the chief of the judicial power is required within no more than five years gradually to form the general courts, to dissolve the general and revolutionary courts, to make the decisions necessary to train and educate qualified judicial personnel and to create conditions for this law's implementation throughout the country.

Article 34: The Ministry of Justice is authorized, to complete the office personnel in the general and revolutionary courts, to hire the necessary number of administrative staff employees. The aforementioned authorization pertains only to the organizations having to do with the general courts.

Article 35: The government is required to provide as soon as possible the resources for procuring the necessary implements and equipment for the general courts such as meeting places, vehicles and transportation supplies and other supplies and equipment, and it must give the Ministry of Justice the necessary credits for these supplies and equipment.

Article 36: The executive guidelines for this law will be prepared within three months by the Ministry of Justice and be approved by the chief of the judicial power.

Article 37: As of the date of the formation of the general and revolution court in the judicial precinct, all laws and regulations in conflict with it in the same precinct are void.

Appended Article: If the parties to a dispute come to an agreement, they may refer to the trial judge for resolution of rights and ending hostilities.

Note: The selection and confirmation of the trial judges, the extent and limitations on their competence and their work procedures will be determined based on guidelines to be prepared by the Ministry of Justice and approved by the chief of the judicial power.

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[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met in open session yesterday chaired by Dr. Rowhani, and the deputies from the cities of Langrud, Jahrom, Ahvaz, and Sanqar and Kolia'i gave speeches. Then the Majles took up its agenda, and we direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings.

Legislation

Law Transferring Health Monitors in Elementary Schools to Educational Units in the Ministry of Education and Training

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the report from the Health Care Commission's second consultation on the Motion To Amend Article 1 of the Law Transferring Health Monitors in Elementary Schools to Educational Units in the Ministry of Education and Training, enacted 9/12/1370 [3 December 1991], of which Article 1 was approved by the deputies.

Article 1: The text of Article 1 of the Law Transferring Health Monitors in Elementary Schools to Educational Units in the Ministry of Education and Training enacted 9/12/1370 is amended as follows, a note entitled Note 4 is appended, and its existing Note 4 is changed to Note 5.

All health monitors in elementary schools who were trained in the supreme health care schools under the Ministry of Health Care, Treatment and Medical Education are transferred to the Ministry of Education and Training.

Note 4: As before, the responsibility for health care in the schools (planning, policy making, manpower training and implementation) in the framework of the nation's health care and treatment network is the responsibility of the Ministry of Health Care, Treatment and Medical Education.

Bill Exempting Islamic Republic Shipping From Paying Taxes To Buy Ships

The second item on the agenda was the report from the first consultation of the Economic, Financial and Cooperative Affairs Commission concerning the Bill Exempting the Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Company From Paying Taxes on the Portion of Its Profits Allocated To Buy Ships. A member of the Economic Affairs Commission discussed the reasons for rejecting this bill. He said: If every organization is going to avoid paying taxes, how can we expect others to pay them? If taxes are not collected, how are going to implement development projects? Implementation of these projects depends on collecting taxes.

He then added: On the one hand we want to free ourselves from dependence, and on the other hand we want to have tax exemptions. These two things do not go together. If tax exemptions are made every day, the government will not be able to carry out its responsibilities.

One of the bill's supporters said: If we exempt them, they will be able to buy a ship every year. Since ships are very important and vital for us, they must therefore be tax exempt for this purpose.

After talks by supporters and opponents, the general form of the aforementioned bill was put to a vote and approved.

Parviz Siqali, Deputy From Langrud

A recent imperialist plot is to make the people disappointed in their past performance

The first preagenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Siqali, deputy from Langrud. He observed the martyrdom anniversary of the acting commander of the Gilan 16 Qods Army. He discussed the Great Satan's plot to reduce the price of oil and the appropriate procedures adopted by the president of the republic to deal with the crisis of the severe drop in oil prices. Continuing, he added: If the price of a barrel of oil increased to $30 instead of $12, and if we had a foreign exchange surplus instead of a foreign exchange deficit, we would repay our foreign debts on time and a positive answer would be given to the rightful demands of the Majles deputies and others. If the price of a dollar were less than 100 tomans, would we have the same views and judgments we have today? Clearly the answer is no. We all know that the price of oil is an international issue, and that Iran's role in OPEC is not constructive.

He also said: The recent imperialist plots were planned in calculated frameworks, and in difficult economic circumstances, psychological and spiritual pressure will be applied in the following areas:

(1) Disappointing the people in their performance;

(2) Portraying the dimensions of Islam as ineffective and not world-inclusive in the management of a country;

(3) Portraying the government as weak in terms of its stated goals, and in short it will seek to draw the conclusion that the slogans of the splendid period of the Islamic revolution have not been realized.

Siqali said that nothing more than this is to be expected from foreign enemies, and if they change their position on the course of the Islamic revolution one must be skeptical. He said: How must one deal with domestic enemies, who consider themselves Muslims following the leader's path, but in practice act in secret hypocritical opposition to God, his Prophet, the vice regent of the Muslims and the sacred government of the Islamic Republic?

The speaker discussed the fact that the Imam of the Age's (may God hasten his joyful advent) nameless soldiers clearly know them better than anyone, and they know well that they are busy every day collecting the assets of the people and the government, putting unworthy people in the nation's sensitive and key positions, and having vulgar gatherings at night for debauchery. Continuing, he said: They call collecting countless coins and hundreds of millions of tomans the giving of gifts, and today the taking of bribes is rampant in Islamic society; large and small acts of embezzlement are seen in the offices, the government companies, the banks and other places. Sometimes it is reported in the high-circulation newspapers. The people are asking the officials how these people must be dealt with, and what level of divine punishment should be applied to them.

Siqali then discussed the fact that the province of Gilan has been forgotten, and the people are asking the deputies, what national development projects have been carried out in this province since the Islamic revolution, other than the during the earthquake issue, which opened the eyes of many ministers. In this same regard he added: More than 85 percent of the villages in Gilan do not have drinking water and its cities are no better off. The rural roads are not suitable and about 60 percent of the province's villages do not have the benefit of electrical power.

Continuing, he said: The communications networks are in the worst condition. The Qazvin-Rasht road has taken the lives of many travelers and has become known today as a killing ground. At the same time, this province does not have a railroad. The famous Rasht airport is an airport in name only. On the shores of the Caspian Sea the passenger and freight shipping lines do not have coastal cities or multipurpose ports, and nothing has been done about them in the planning for province development.

At the end of his speech, the deputy from Langrud discussed the fact that based on the report from the Fisheries Company, revenues from caviar exports were about $100 million. If the dollar is worth 200 tumans this year, revenues from the sale of caviar are about 20 tumans billion, yet net fishermen, with high costs of living, live by the skin of their teeth or drown. In the year 1372 [21 March 1993-20 March 1994] three people drowned under very suspicious circumstances. At the first opportunity I told the governor-general of Gilan, the minister of the reconstruction crusade and the minister of the interior that the reason for the drownings is still shrouded in ambiguity.

Mohammad Mehdi Shoja'ifard, Deputy From Jahrom

Today, thanks to this government, the Imam's Aid Committee even pays the educational expenses of college students it covers.

The second preagenda speaker was Shoja'ifard, deputy from Jahrom. During his speech he said: It makes the nation more optimistic when we compare the nation's various affairs before and after the revolution with other countries.

He discussed the nation's economic situation. He said: Before the revolution, 85 to 90 percent of the people had

economic problems, yet today, thanks to the Islamic government and through the efforts of the officials and the president of the republic, more than 80 percent of the people have no basic economic problems.

Before the revolution, did the poor receive a million rials in any city from the Imam's Aid Committee, as they did in Jahrom? Where was it possible for a student to study easily is he so desired? The speaker continued: Today, thanks to this government, the Imam's Aid Committee even pays the educational expenses of the college students it covers. I want the Voice and Vision organization to cover this subject. Compare the security issues. Today in America itself, which is proclaiming the new world order, this nation's students are being searched in the junior high schools.

Shoja'ifard thanked the minister of the interior for dealing with the nation's security problems. He noted: Currently when most of the nations of the world want to keep themselves among the people, they announce in some way that they have relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Continuing, the deputy from Jahrom discussed the Palestine issue. He said: We declare that emigration to Israel should not take place, for it will be regretted.

In conclusion, he said: In view of the fact that the Majles has guaranteed the purchase of the date crop, 15,000 tons of dates are now rotting in Jahrom. I also further advise Mr. Rafiqdust that he must pay more attention to wounded war veterans and not lay this burden on the government. If he gives one-third of the foundation's revenues to the wounded war veterans, that is sufficient.

'Ali Maturi, Deputy From Ahvaz

Are we adhering to the religious and lawful principle of supervision in the way that we should?

The next speaker was Maturi, deputy from Ahvaz. In his speech he said: Along with the astonishing and undeniable glory that has come to us and the ray of hope that has come into the heart of each and every believer and oppressed person in the world, are we adhering to the religious and lawful principle of supervision in the way that we should? Or have we contented ourselves with a few investigations and interpellations? To understand the intellectual and moral poisons in order to develop a work ethic and social order, which was discussed by the exalted leader and could be the cure for all our social and economic problems, have we made the same effort that we have made to solve the traffic problem or the poisons caused by automobile exhaust and factory smoke in the city of Tehran, with all the investments, discussions, debates, observations and media reports, which are also themselves quite necessary?

He added: Have we given careful attention to what the exalted leader has said, with his divine insight, in his message to the new chief of the Voice and Vision organization? Have we presented that to society as a cultural and political message? Truly, this illuminating and path-finding message, along with the fateful messages of the late Imam, should be revived as standard equipment for the journeys of society's cultural and educational thinkers, artists and officials. If we apply the contents of these messages, we will no longer be confused about how to deal with videos and satellites.

The deputy from Ahvaz discussed the enemy plot to diminish the importance of our involvement in international affairs, especially the World Haj Conference. He said: We must think about how to answer these clever plots. Today the international battlefield is a political and cultural battlefield, and the world is clever and deceitful.

Our enemy controls all the resources and even all the international organizations. In this commercial fair we must purvey our values with clarity, sincerity and faith, and in this regard we must adopt the best procedures and the soundest paths.

Maturi then discussed the problems in his electoral district. He said: Apparently the project to develop sugarcane and the ancillary industries was intended to develop Khuzestan and solve the problems of unemployment and national production. Unfortunately, however, it must be said that not only has the area's unemployment problem not been solved, but in effect it has also multiplied the problem by several hundred times, and by taking over working lands instead of unused lands and making refugees of farmers, it has sent them to the cities and to false employment. I ask the respected Majles supervisors and also the minister of agriculture to supervise the course of this great national project more carefully.

He asked the minister of the reconstruction crusade and the officials of the nation's Deprived Regions Office to look realistically at the numerous problems in the deprived villages of Ahvaz, and to look kindly upon these deprived villages with serious help, especially with regard to solving the drinking water problem.

He added: Cutting the reconstruction budget for the municipality of Ahvaz is great oppression, which has been visited upon the noble people in the years since the war. I earnestly implore Mr. Mirzadeh to put an end to this undesirable situation.

Several times I have asked the governor-general of Khuzestan and the minister of the interior to make the village of Jamidiyeh into a district.

In conclusion, he thanked the chief of the Physical Training Organization for stabilizing the current situation in Khuzestan, and he thanked the Soccer Federation for guiding the South Ahvaz team to the Asian Cup games.

Barat'ali Mohammadifar, Deputy From Sanqar and Koliya'i

Unfortunately as yet no conclusive result has been announced on the research and investigation in the province of Kermanshah.

The final preagenda speaker was Mohammadifar, deputy from Sanqar and Koliya'i. During his talk he expressed severe regret at the statement from the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Pilgrimage prohibiting the distribution of any kind of books or photographs during the Haj rites, and reducing the number of visitors to the house of God. He said: The Muslims of the world have a question to ask of a government that considers itself the servant of the shrines. According to what criteria of religious law are Islamic books and books on the Haj rites prohibited in Saudi Arabia during the days of the rites of Abraham's Haj?

Mohammadifar said that the declaration of this prohibition by the Government of Saudi Arabia is a violation of a clear verse from the Koran and it is a violation of a tradition of the Prophet (peace be upon him). He said: We hope that the Government of Saudi Arabia will come to its senses and not carry out orders that violate the commands of Islam and the Koran.

He then discussed the research and investigation in the province of Kermanshah, which the Majles has been studying for almost two years, and whose report has been published for the public's information by the Majles. He said: Unfortunately a definitive conclusion has not yet been announced on this for the martyr-nurturing people of the province of Kermanshah. In view of the repeated letters that have been written and the protests the people of the province have sent to the province deputies and even to the Article 90 Commission concerning the lack of a careful report and a trial of the violators, we ask the chief of the Article 90 Commission to prepare this report as soon as possible and send it to the respected chief of the judiciary so the violators can be tried and punished. In conclusion, the deputy from Sanqar and Kolia'i thanked the government and the chief of the Deprived Areas Office for declaring his electoral district a deprived municipality and he thanked the chief of the Plan and Budget Organization for allocating a significant budget to build the Sanqar road.

Revolution Courts Have Right To Hear Cases on the Return of Confiscated Assets

Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The judiciary and the courts are dealing harshly with the narcotics issue, and the American government's claim that drugs are being transported through Iran is completely without basis.

Ayatollah Moqteda'i, chief of the National Supreme Court, announced the above. He added: More than 40 tons of morphine was confiscated in the years 1360-1372 [21 March 1981-20 March 1994], yet there is absolutely no domestic consumption of morphine. Smugglers were transporting this cargo for distribution in Europe and America.

The chief of the National Supreme Court, speaking yesterday morning at a gathering of media correspondents, continued: Recently baseless and purposeful statements have been made by American leaders that the Gvernment of Iran is smuggling narcotics across the country. Now, after approval from the Interests Discernment Council, the revolution courts system is dealing harshly with the issue of narcotics and narcotics smuggling.

He added: Fatal blows have been dealt to narcotics smugglers and smugglers by the revolution courts and the police forces. The statistics on prisoners, 60 percent of whom are in prison for narcotics crimes, are good testimony to this.

At the beginning of his talk Ayatollah Moqteda'i discussed the duty of the National Supreme Court, the appeals procedure in the branch court and its procedures for dealing with deficiencies, reversals, and upheld verdicts. He then discussed statistics. He said: In the year 1372, 39,000 cases reached the branch courts, of which 38,850 were heard and closed. There were also 12,912 open cases at the beginning of the year 1373 [21 March 1994], which are being heard in the branch court. All these existing cases are from the second half of the year 1372.

Elsewhere in his talk, the chief of the National Supreme Court discussed the establishment of a Supervisory Unit in the court. He said: For judges whose verdicts come to the court, we have prepared a case folder to see how often a judge's verdicts are reversed and how often they are upheld. This is itself a criterion for understanding judges and their benefits and promotions so judges can be evaluated for quantity and quality. In this regard all files that have more than 250 reversals are collected. We print them and make them available to the judges.

He discussed the investigation of special cases. He said: Rapid investigation of special cases such as murder, kidnapping, armed robbery, and other things has shown that there are few of these kinds of crimes and this type of investigation has had a useful effect reducing the crimes.

He then discussed the public, revolution and general courts, whose details have recently been approved by the Majles. He said: The system of general courts has many distinctions, including the two main goals of the courts, which are rapid investigation and arriving at truth and reality. Of course there are also problems, which are gradually being corrected.

Continuing, he compared the current judicial system with the system intended for the general courts. He said the current system, with public and revolution prosecutors, has weaknesses, and the approval of the general courts system will solve the current problems in the judiciary.

Ayatollah Moqteda'i said one of the duties of the National Supreme Court is to create unity in judicial procedures by forming a General National Supreme Court Council. He said: If there is conflict between two level-one legal courts or two level-two penal courts in dealing with a law, the general council will convene to deal with the conflict. The majority opinion of the meeting will have the force of law as a unified judicial procedure.

Continuing, he noted: In the year 1372 there were 26 meetings of the general council and 74 cases were discussed and closed. There were 11 unified judicial procedure cases, and the rest were penal or legal demands.

He discussed three instances of unified judicial procedures in the year 1372. He added: One of them had to do with cases where the revolution courts ordered confiscation of property, and individuals came to the legal courts with documents, letters of guarantee, checks or other documents and demanded the return of their confiscated assets. With a unified procedure, the court gave the verdict: Since these cases were heard by the revolution courts and the confiscation order was given, the return of the assets and claims in this regard must be also be heard in the revolution courts.

Another case had to do with crimes of smuggling goods, where individuals evaded customs regulations and the courts gave discounts. This led to the spread of smuggling of goods and no fines were collected for the smuggled goods. The National Supreme Court gave a unified procedures verdict that fines on smuggled goods cannot be discounted. It announced that this is crime subject to government fines and that these must be collected under the law. On the other hand, nongovernment fines may be changed in accordance with the opinion of the religious magistrate.

The third case had to do with security crimes. The question was whether this crime is private, public or both. The court's view was that security crimes are both private and public, and even if the private plaintiff declines to prosecute, the court will not decline because of the public aspect.

At the end of his speech, Ayatollah Moqteda'i discussed the case of Jalal al-Din Farsi. He said: After a protest from the Tehran Public Prosecutor, Mr. Farsi's case came to the court and was referred to Branch Court 11. After a careful study of the case the problems with the verdict were considered. Of course, these basic problems did not overturn the verdict. That is, the judges of the court believed that it was manslaughter, but there were defects in the quality of the argumentation and the evidence, and they raised an objection during the full defense. The charge of manslaughter was upheld, however, and it was sent to the penal court that issued the verdict to be returned after removal of the defects.

17 Apr

94LA0139A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 18 Apr 94 p 5

[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met yesterday in open session, chaired by Dr. Rowhani, and the deputies from the cities of Dezful, Qazvin, and Bonab gave speeches. Then Dr. Rowhani discussed the recent crimes and aggression by the Serbs in Gorazde and the silence of the international organizations. These remarks were discussed in yesterday's issue. Continuing, the Majles then went into consultation. We direct the attention of our dear readers to the detailed proceedings.

'Ali Reza Sadra, Deputy From Dezful

Despite the imperialist plots, the next century is the century of Islamic revolution.

The first preagenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Sadra, deputy from Dezful. During his speech he commemorated the anniversary last week of the severing of relations with America. He said: The world's hidden circles of power, consisting of the secret Zionist societies and the secret circles of international Freemasonry, have dreamed a very dangerous dream in the course of their imperialism and domination, the dream of the new world order and international order for the nations of the world in the 21st century.

Continuing, he added: The new plot is the world in the power vacuum since the Cold War, under the pretext of avoiding divergence and conflict and apparently with the strategy of world alliance and unity, instead of international solidarity, following the realization of world economic, political and cultural dependence and military security.

The speaker said the new world order is to be achieved through the establishment of a world empire and a racist, centralized secular dictatorship with world-devouring America as leader and center. He said: If it (the new world order) is achieved, not only will the oppressed nations, and especially the Islamic nations, not achieve their minimum legitimate rights, but the international gap between wealth and poverty among the nations will grow and become much deeper.

He also said: The most important of these preliminaries are the changes and various international and regional measures such as NAFTA, GATT, Middle East compromise, the Unied Nations and changes in the structure of the Security Council and human rights aimed at achieving world interests and domination.

Sadra also added: The major factor disturbing the dreams of the leaders of world imperialism, creating difficulties for the realization of the plot of world dictatorship and threatening it more every day, is the ever-expanding Islamic movement, and its pillar of inspiration and motivation is Islamic, revolution Iran.

The deputy from Dezful discussed the fact that even now the world of Islam must be planned as a center of power in the new world order, for it is a unified, multi-polar, stable system. He said: However, the fierce approach world imperialism is taking towards the prominent manifestations of the Islamic movement is an illustration of its weakness and impotence, and it unmasks the evil plots and the savage face of the Satanic powers led by America.

He discussed the fact that despite these plots, the coming century is the century of the Islamic revolution. Continuing, he said: As the center of the Islamic revolution, the Islamic Republic of Iran is the center of power and guidance for the roaring waves of Islamic movements and it is reviving Islam in midst of the ignorance of the 20th and 21st centuries.

He then said: Preserving and reinforcing this authority and refuge, which is one of the most important necessities of the age and for the current generation, depends more than anything else on preserving awareness and unity and absolute obedience to the exalted leader.

Continuing, the speaker added: Now that the Majles has the study of the Second Five-Year Plan on its agenda, it is necessary that more attention than ever be given to the following, so that with the completion of the First Five-Year Plan's infrastructure projects and putting them into operation, we will see the emergence of a prosperous and constructive economy: we must adopt a policy of economizing, production and effort, removing oil from the commercial balance, putting the economic levers into the hands of native, sacrificing forces who lack the necessary resources, emphasis on agricultural conversion industries and agriculture, and avoiding excess and assembly industries.

Continuing, the deputy from Dezful said: It is appropriate that attention be given to Khuzestan, with its unique regional position in the country, the Persian Gulf and among the oil-rich nations of the region, which has seen the greatest damage from imperialism and the imposed war. In addition to the oil and gas reserves, it has potential and abundant actual talents in agriculture, date orchards, medicinal herbs, animal husbandry, fisheries and other areas. Finally there are great water resources, of which more than three billion cubic meters leaves the country annually, and with the water crisis in the region, each water source is great wealth, sometimes at the level of oil revenues.

At the end of his speech, Sadra asked the president of the republic to support the Khuzestan Development and Investment Company. He praised Martyr Delvari, the commander from Tangestan, and he praised the leader of this movement, Ayatollah Dezfuli, whose role has gone unrecognized.

Seyyed Fatah Mortezavi, Deputy From Qazvin

The great nation of Iran expects the Mr. Hashemi's government to put the market in order and to deal decisively with violators.

The second preagenda speaker was Mortezavi, deputy from Qazvin. During his speech he commemorated Army Day and discussed society's economic problems. He said: The problem of high prices will be solved either when for some reason demand is reduced or a balance develops between supply and demand. This will not be possible without increasing the supply of goods to the level of demand through increased production.

He added: Praise God the government of Mr. Hashemi has had great success moving in this direction. It has smoothed the path and overcome the basic difficulties.

He then discussed the chaos reigning in the market. He said: The great nation of Iran recognizes Mr. Hashemi as the number-two figure in the revolution, the powerful hand of leadership and the management authority. For this reason they expect his government to put the market in order and to deal decisively with violators. Unfortunately, this will not be possible until this chaos no longer exists and each person stops doing whatever he wants to do, as long as they do not arrest the public bloodsuckers and leeches, and until they stop making oppressed people pessimistic about the revolution.

Mortezavi then discussed the Council of Ministers' approval of province status for Qazvin and the sending of that measure to the Majles. He said: The Qazvin area has been carefully studied several times by the Ministry of Agriculture's Office of Divisions, and its conversion to a new province is recognized as one of the prominent outcomes of the Agricultural Divisions Law Enacted in the year 1362 [21 March 1983-20 March 1984]. This is a law on the basis of which more than 43 municipalities, 145 districts, and about 2,000 villages were formed.

He added: The establishment of the new province was desired for many years by the people of Qazvin, and they conveyed this wish in various ways to the officials of the Islamic republic. An example was the welcoming ceremonies for the president of the republic in the year 1371 [21 March 1992-20 March 1993] and his very positive and appropriate response to the request from the people. Another example was the unprecedented welcome for the speaker of the Majles last year in the month of Mehr [23 September-22 October].

As they welcomed him as the chief of the legislative power and one of the chiefs of the three powers in government work, he gave a positive response to their request. They thanked and praised him, and their thanks to him was thanks to all those working in the government and working to approve the bill. Concerning the bill's financial burden, my esteemed colleagues know that the government's budget is either for current expenses or development, and each of these cases it is either national or provincial. Whether the new province is established or not, the national and province development budgets are each spent based on the relevant law and regulations, and they have nothing to do with whether a place becomes a province or not. The same is true of the current expense budget.

Most of the current expense budget is spent on education and training, health care and treatment and defense matters, and whether or not Qazvin becomes a province will not change this. Yes, if Qazvin becomes a province center, only a few ministries and organizations, which do not have separate organizations in Qazvin will need a little budget and some changes, because a significant number of the offices are now managed as independent general offices from the province center, or they are managed in such a way that they are higher than an ordinary office and their officials are deputy general managers.

He added: It is the opinion of the experts that making Qazvin a province center will effectively promote the growth and development of Qazvin and consequently the growth and development of the nation. It is a region where significant investment has been done in industry and where more than 1,000 industrial units are active, ranking it third among the nation's provinces.

Agriculturally it has more than 240,000 hectares of prime and second degree land in the Qazvin Plain alone. The establishment of the Qazvin Plain Development Organization in the years before the Islamic revolution is an indication of the extraordinary potential of this region, which can provide consumer goods for millions of people. Therefore, establishing the province of Qazvin means having appropriate and skilled management able to take effective steps for the growth and development of the nation and the region. Currently the management in the region lacks what is needed to solve the region's problems and difficulties and the existing installations are not suitable for the volume of work.

The deputy from Qazvin noted: After approval by the Council of Ministers, the people of the region held numerous gatherings to offer thanks and praise, and even now their eyes are fixed on the votes of the Majles deputies, who are the pick of the nation, and they are counting the moments until voting time. With the wisdom and insight that we know the deputies have, we hope they will make more than one million people happy with their votes and solve this problem of several years standing.

He asked the minister of petroleum for help providing gas service to the cities of Eqbaliyeh and Zibashahr, he asked the minister of roads and transportation for help with the creation of suitable rural roads in the deprived districts of al-Mowt, Rudbar-e Shahrestan, and Tarom-e Safali, and he issued a memo to the minister of health care, treatment and medical education asking for the establishment of hospitals in the cities of Elvand and Abik.

Rasul Sadiqi, Deputy From Bonab

Imperialism, in clinging to humanitarian issues such as human rights, constantly seeks to weaken independent and Islamic nations.

The final preagenda speaker was Sadiqi, deputy from Bonab. In his talk he discussed the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan and the 8-percent growth under the First Five-Year Plan. He said: It is the nature of such growth, despite significant organization, that it is expensive in some areas in order to achieve the desired production, in such a way that society's vulnerable classes have faced many problems.

He added: To stop the pressures on the vulnerable classes caused by growth under the plan through inflation without adjusting the plan's 8-percent growth rate, which is a basic rate, special attention must be given to establishing more effective parameters to control the problem in society.

On the one hand we must make efforts to build national resolve, using the abilities of all the sincere, believing and specialist forces and emphasizing the valuable guidance of the exalted leader in his New Year's message concerning the work ethic and social order in the building of our Islamic nation.

Continuing, the speaker said: The current issues in the Muslim world illustrate the truth that world imperialism, in clinging to humanitarian issues such as human rights, constantly seeks to weaken independent and Islamic nations, and it will give up dominating these nations only if they assert their own authority.

Sadiqi then discussed the crimes of the Serbs in Gorazde. He said: This damaged city is falling before the eyes of the people of the world under the harshest methods such as attacks on the lives and property of the people, and this illustrates the claim that there seems to be no longer any sign of human beings and humanity in the heart of so-called civilization, and that the human rights of the international organizations is merely a weapon to silence the cries of the freedom-seeking nations.

He issued a memo to the newspapers, especially some local newspapers. He said: In view of the emergence of nationalist issues in the world and the processes arising from it, especially in the nations neighboring us, they must exercise special awareness. Instead of dealing with spiritual and cultural issues, they are sowing discord among Muslims by reinforcing personal ethnic prejudice and indirectly promoting the ideas of undesirable elements, the supporters of the Hojjatiyehs and the Khalq-e Mosalman, and spreading lies. Sometimes this causes problems in the districts and municipalities. This trend is very dangerous, and I call upon the Ministry of Guidance to deal seriously with such cases.

The deputy from Bonab thanked the government and the Majles for compiling and implementing the First Five-Year Plan. He said: A comparison of the parameters, problems, and approaches taken in various affairs at the beginning and at the end of the Five-Year Plan shows the nation's success and progress in various areas, so that the people of Bonab and Malekan are waiting for a visit from the president of the republic to open and put into operation several important and vital projects.

Legislation

International Air Agreement on Goods Traveling Between Iran and Greece

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the report from the Housing and Urban Construction Commission concerning the Bill on the International Air Transportation and Shipping Agreement on Goods and Passengers Traveling Between the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Greece (returned from the Council of Guardians), and this amendment was passed for the purpose of gaining the approval of the Guardian Council.

Amendment: If the two parties to the agreement are unable to resolve differences under paragraphs 1 and 2 above, they may refer the dispute to a three-person arbitration court, adhering to the relevant laws and regulations.

Forests and Pastures Preservation and Utilization Law

The second item on the agenda was the report from the Agriculture Commission concerning the Motion To Amend Article 34 of the Forests and Pastures Preservation and Utilization Law, enacted 3/14/1354 [4 June 1975] and append several notes to it (returned from the Guardian Council), for which the above amendment was approved by the Majles.

Amendment to Article 34: As of the date of this law's enactment, the Ministry of the Reconstruction Crusade is required within three years to [text missing] the northern forests and plains and treeless nationalized pastures, which were converted to orchards or irrigated farms or put to use for projects to produce livestock and aquatic animals and other nonagricultural projects by the end of the year 1365 [20 March 1987] after the approval of the Proposed Law on Procedures for Transferring and Revitalizing Lands in the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and without obtaining legal and religious authorization to take possession...

Law on Teachers, Physicians, and Paramedicals Performing Compulsory Service

The third item on the agenda was the report on the first consultation of the Defense Affairs Commission concerning the Bill To Amend the Law on Teachers, Physicians, and Paramedicals Performing Compulsory Service, the general form of which was approved by the deputies.

It is worth mentioning that in the amendment to this law the phrase "National Technical and Professional Education Organization" was added to the aforementioned law approved 7/25/1369 [17 October 1990].

Authorization Ministry of Defense to Form Development and Service Companies

The next item on the agenda was the report from the first consultation of the Defense Commission concerning the Bill Authorizing the Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics To Form Development and Service Companies, which was approved.

Article 1 states: The Ministry of Defense and Armed Forces Logistics is authorized, provided it retains its combat capability and defense readiness, to form development and service companies after approval from the Armed Forces General Staff.

Urgent Motion Prohibiting Use of Western Names

The next item on the agenda was the Prohibition on Employing Western Names, Titles and Expressions, presented as an urgent motion.

Discussing the motion's urgent status, 'Ali Yusefpur said: This motion was presented following the emphasis from the exalted leader on using Persian words and also following the publication of the thoughts of His Holiness the Imam (peace be upon him) in this regard. Unfortunately in the last few years on the streets of Tehran foreign names have been appearing in abundance on public streets, in newspapers,

and in stores. Even on signs, the Western words are big but the Persian words are small. Should an Islamic nation, which is the center of the Islamic revolution and should be setting an example, really be intoxicating its students with words in the Latin alphabet? Already the words blouse, shirt, and others are being printed in the stores as foreign words. Isn't this selling oneself? Why should some parks be named with foreign names? Unfortunately one of the officials sent a New Year's card to the deputies offering the greetings in Latin characters. The greeting is so alienated that the official uses the foreign term for Majles deputy. Therefore, to prevent the use of these terms, we presented this bill to the Majles as an urgent motion.

After talks by opponents and supporters, the bill's urgent status was put to a vote, was not approved, and was rejected.

Motion on Regulations for Foreign Vehicles

Likewise, the proposed Law on Regulations for Foreign Vehicles was presented by the deputies as an urgent motion, and its urgent status was approved by the deputies.

One of the signatories to this motion said in a speech: Since the nations who have signed the treaty on trucks have set special regulations, we must also set regulations in this regard. The regulations must not be onesided. In those countries trucks operate in limited numbers, but the trucks native to the country operate with cheap fuel, without difficulty and without limitations.

He also noted: We are wasting 50 million tumans per day in this regard.

Weekly Agenda of Majles Commissions

What follows below is the agenda for the weekly meetings of the commissions from Sunday to Wednesday this week:

Islamic Art and Guidance and Mass Media Commission

Urgent Motion on Supervision of Foreign Trips by Government Employees

Administrative and Employment Affairs Commission

Bill on Uniform Salaries for Retirement and Compulsory Service

Economic, Financial, and Cooperative Affairs Commission

Study of the questions from Mr. Astaneh and Mr. Nabovati to the minister of finance

Plan and Budget Commission

Study of the Second Five-Year Economic, Social and Cultural Development Plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Industries and Mines Commission

Mr. Habibian's question to the minister of mines concerning the production and export of the units of the National Steel Company, especially those of the Mobarakeh Steel Complex and the Iron Foundry.

Judicial and Legislative Affairs Commission

Continued Consideration of the Islamic Punishments Bill

Foreign Policy Commission

Joint meeting with the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of intelligence and the minister of Islamic guidance concerning the future of tourism in Iran.

Health Care and Welfare Commission

Discussion of the Motion on Supervision of Foreign Trips by Government Employees

Post, Telegraph and Power Commission

Invitation to the minister of power to answer the question from Mr. Musavi

Agriculture and Rural Development Commission

Study of the request from Mr. Mokhtari concerning the development of Fuladshahr, attended by the minister of agriculture and the minister of housing and urban construction

Islamic Culture and Education Commission

Motion To Prohibit Having More than One Job

Special Commission

Motion To consolidate the Ministry of the Reconstruction Crusade and the Ministry of Agriculture

19 Apr

94LA0154A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 20 Apr 94 p 5

[Excerpts] The Majles met in open session yesterday and the deputies from Noshahr and Chalus, Hashtrud, Barkhar, Mimeh and Tehran gave speeches. Likewise at this session more than 180 deputies condemned the siege of Gorazde by the Serbian criminals and the deathly silence of the UN and some Western nations in the face of these crimes. We direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings.

Farjollah Afrazideh, Deputy From Noshahr and Chalus

The Majles should spend half its time supervising the implementation of laws.

The first preagenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was Afrazideh, deputy from Noshahr and Chalus.

[Passages omitted on criticism of UN and Russian role in Bosnia.]

Afrazideh discussed the public's liking for the president of the republic and the nation's reconstruction after the war and the earthquake, which is not such an easy task. He said: In these conditions of economic adjustment, only the capable hand of the president of the republic can put the country in order. The general public knows that inflation and high prices are not just in countries, but throughout the world.

He then said: One thing which must not be forgotten, however, is that there is no correspondence between incomes and the cost of living in our country. The wage-earning and low-income classes in society are particularly severely beset, and their living expenses are absolutely not being met. Even more overwhelmed than these two groups are those who have no jobs with which to meet their living expenses.

This is especially true in the municipality of Noshahr as a result of the unpredictably harsh environmental conditions which are completely unreasonable by any standard. There are not many factories to employ all these people with high school diplomas and less and with bachelor's degrees. They are unemployed, and one of the big problems we deputies have is the many requests from these young people for jobs. If some basic thinking is not done to employ them, the country will be afflicted with thousands of kinds of corruption and affliction.

Continuing, the deputy for Noshahr and Chalus said: One of the nation's important problems is that the government has given the flatterers a free hand so that anyone can suck the blood of the poor and oppressed people to fill his pockets as much as he wants and through any means. Not the least thing has been done to control prices.

Up until the end of the year 1372 [20 March 1994] a kilogram of sugar or sugar cubes was 70 tumans and a package of number 16 nails was 350 tumans. The people are asking us, how is it that in the year 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995], with foreign exchange rate fluctuations overnight the price of a kilogram of sugar or sugar cubes increases to 140 tumans and a package of No. 16 nails goes up to 1,100 tumans, yet there are thousands of tons of sugar, sugar cubes and nails in the warehouses? Without any trouble, their owners instantly added billions of rials to their wealth and no one said a word to them.

He added: My recommendation is first of all that in cases like this the president of the republic order the assets of these profiteers and economic terrorists confiscated through the judicial system, as an object lesson to others so that no one will dare overcharge society's deprived and oppressed people this way. Second, the government should use all its power to control rates in some way so that goods will be sold at the same price throughout the country. Right now, 50 stores will have 50 different prices on the same street.

He continued:

In short, one cannot run a country with sermons, advice and 'my dear, my dear.'

Continuing, the speaker condemned the cronyism, flattery, superficiality, and hypocrisy that have become prevalent in our society and also find receptive audiences. He said: The existing situation must be conveyed to the hearing of officials. Inappropriate optimism and saying that everything is good will only tempt and deceive the officials and it will have dangerous consequences.

He criticized the programs of the Vision of the Islamic Republic and recommended that the programs feature scholars from Qom Seminary like Ayatollah Mesbah Yazdi, Javadi-Amoli, Makarom-Shirazi and other scholars, and, from the universities, people like Dr. Javad Larijani and other great people as hosts, and that basic and important religious questions and answers be raised.

The deputy from Noshahr and Chalus said: Although the Fourth Majles has taken positive steps in several areas, this is not enough. In my view, instead of spending all this time on laws, the Majles should spend half its time supervising the implementation of laws and see how much waste, dissipation, and embezzlement of the public treasury exists in the government organizations.

In conclusion, the speaker called for laws that will solve the important problems of society. As an example he mentioned passing the "Where Did You Get It?" law so that those people can be legally prosecuted who committed many crimes during the revolution, through trickery, deception, and aligning themselves with this or that faction, and their assets can be confiscated in the interest of the deprived and the oppressed.

Ghaffar Esma'il, Deputy From Hashtrud

The people expect the government to deal decisively with violators and to precisely control prices.

The next speaker was Esma'il, deputy from Hashtrud. During his speech he discussed the secret collusion by NATO officials. He said: The fear of an independent Islamic nation in Europe has led those in the Security Council and their NATO allies to stoop to any disgrace. The situation has become so shameful that peacekeepers were taken hostage by the Serbs and nothing changed.

He praised the consolidation of the ministries of industry and expressed the hope that the existing malaise in the nation's industry will end and that it will be the basic focal point for alleviating the economic problems of the government and the people. The exalted leader's 13-point publication must be the focus of the Second Five-Year Plan. In must be considered in the framework of statistics and figures, and a comprehensive plan must be compiled using the experience of the First Five-Year Plan and its strengths and weaknesses.

He added: Paying subsidies in the existing way is not just. Those who are better off benefit that much more from the subsidies on some goods, and the proper procedure should be the opposite. Rural people are deprived of the subsidies given to those living in the cities. The procedure adopted in the Second Five-Year Plan must be such that the most deprived people in society enjoy the most subsidies and those who are prosperous will pay the real price of basic goods and the subsidies on energy and fuel.

The deputy from Hashtrud emphasized: An unavoidable necessity is to review the method of collecting taxes and adopt proper procedures for creating reliable sources of revenue for the government and prevent inflated revenues. It is also necessary to invest in the education and training sector in training committed and skilled manpower, and developing education and training centers in the agricultural sector, which are the main focal points of economic development.

Despite the high added-value in the agricultural sector compared to the other sectors and its vast resources, we still do not market enough products in this sector for domestic consumption. Yet the least investment of all the sectors is required to create employment in this sector, because by allocating to agriculture only 8 percent of all the nation's infrastructure investment, it will account for about 24 percent of the nation's gross revenues and 28 percent of its employment.

Continuing, Esma'ili said: The revolution people expect the government to deal decisively with violators and the financially corrupt, and to precisely control prices. I thank the president of the republic for seeking to stabilize prices and

for taking steps in this area. The people and the Majles will clearly support these measures.

I ask the economic council to expedite implementation of pricing legislation. Clearly, one of the major factors in high prices is the lack of conformity of supply to demand. For more supply there must be more production and less consumption.

Continuing, he discussed the solution to high prices. He said: To accomplish this there must be a proper public consumption and distribution model, and there must be a culture of work and a work ethic, which is one of the basic and crucial principles of our dear leader's guidance. The culture of work and economizing must be planted as a value in the hearts and minds of each of the people like a fruitful sapling. The people must understand its importance and its reward as something akin to going to the war fronts. Instead of thinking about their personal interests and earning incomes from brokerage and false employment, which is one of the major factors in inflation, they must think about national interests and work.

Esma'ili then emphasized the problem of unemployment in the country. He said: In this sensitive time of manpower adjustment, privatization, factory closures, and high inflation, and the fact that our workers are seeking work in other countries, the general interest of the country requires that Afghan workers be returned to their own country so that in addition to not creating numerous forms of corruption, they will not snatch the few existing jobs from Iranian workers. In this situation with high prices, Iranian workers must not be left with nowhere to turn.

He then thanked the minister of agriculture for his visit to the exalted leader's projects in Hashtrud, and he praised the minister of energy's attention to providing water service to the region, and he praised the chief of the Plan and Budget Organization and the minister of roads and transportation for creating the Hashtrud beltline road.

Mohammad Reza Naseri-Dowlatabadi, Deputy From Barkhar And Mimeh

Is it in our interest, in the name of economic prosperity and without regard for the struggles of the people, that we should impose the pressures of inflation and high prices on the vulnerable classes?

The next preagenda speaker was Naseri-Dowlatabadi, deputy from Barkhar and Mimeh. During his speech he said: Today humanity is aligned against free thinking, especially that of the Muslim nations. These international criminals are attacking the Muslims of the world, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Palestine. No clear position is taken against the racists, and, despite the signing of the nongenocide treaty, genocide and mass killings continue. This adds another black page to the record of the world's lying monopolizing human rights organizations. It is not clear how they will answer history for the crimes at al-Khalil and Gorazde in Bosnia. Today the human rights war is being waged against those who generally seek to act independently in the world.

The speaker discussed the anniversary of the martyrdom of Martyr Motahari and the arrival of Teacher Day, and he mentioned the cultural invasion. He said: First of all, I am astonished and dismayed that a nation with this cultural background is unable to stand up against the enemy cultural invasion by using the potent and effective tools that are embedded in the heart of its Islamic culture. Why should a country be worried about a cultural invasion that has this vast education and training and higher education system, which embraces 20 million people? This means that one in every three Iranians is directly involved with education, teaching, and training.

In the same regard he added: Isn't it time for our researchers to study and determine the reason for this bitter truth that our education and training and higher education officials and planners are unable to create the necessary incentives for our elementary school children, high-school adolescents, and university youth? If the educational organizations do not move positively based on the psychological needs of the young generation, we will move farther from our goal.

Continuing, Naseri said: Is it in our interest, in the name of economic prosperity and without regard for the capability of the people to struggle, that we should impose the pressures of inflation and high prices on society's vulnerable classes?

Continuing, he discussed Worker Week. He said: The necessary leverage must be provided to support this class, and basic steps must be taken to solve their problems. If this is not possible, one must live simply, as they do, to increase their tolerance for poverty.

The speaker discussed the exalted leader's New Year's message. He said: A look at the government offices, which are a government family of several million, and at the useful work hours, puts us in a state of uncertainty and anxiety. We must study what volume of personnel foreign offices and companies use to produce several times more than what we produce. Don't hidden unemployment, corruption and administrative bribery damage the spirit of the revolution and threaten its future?

The deputy from Barkhar and Mimeh discussed the fact that America's fate will be no different than that of the Soviet Union. He discussed the water conference in Oman, attended by the Zionist regime's experts. He said: Although the aforementioned conference is apparently about water, its goals are in line with imperialist efforts to establish peace between the Arabs and Israel. Experts predict that an arms conference will soon be held in Qatar, attended by Israel and several Islamic nations. The existing situation shows that Israel, more than ever since its inception, is coming closer to the world of Islam and the borders of the Islamic heartland.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs must therefore do the necessary planning and adopt a systematic policy to thwart the negative effects of this inauspicious alliance in the history of the struggles of Muslim combatants.

Continuing, Naseri said: I recommend that in the matter of eliminating social subsidies we seek the views of the people, to make it possible for them better to participate in their own destiny.

I also ask the respected president of the republic and the Council of Ministers to provide the necessary tools to obtain the views of the Majles in adhering to the principle of economizing, which is the message of hope in the 1373 budget. It is the duty of the Majles to use its legal resources to support the government.

Some of the executive officials must avoid useless extravagance and pointless gratuities from the public treasury, using government resources and printing advertisements of congratulation and condolence with the government's general budget. The continuation of what has been happening in recent years and the waste is a cause for serious concern. If the important principle of economizing is observed by the government leaders, the people will also be inclined to economize, for "the people follow the religion of their rulers."

In conclusion he thanked the management in his electoral precinct and the executive, military and police officials, especially the office of the governor and the traffic control forces in his electoral district for securing and watching the exit and entry routes during the New Year's holidays. He issued memos to the minister of power concerning the completion of the Barkhar water canal project, to the minister of petroleum concerning gas service, to the minister of agriculture concerning agricultural self-sufficiency and to the minister of the reconstruction crusade about rebuilding and asphalting the Barkhar and Mimeh rural connective roads, and he asked that the above problems be dealt with.

Sa'id Raja'i-Khorasani, Deputy From Tehran

We should be trying to prevent waste and extravagance.

The final preagenda speaker was Raja'i Khorasani. In his speech he offered congratulations on the birth anniversary of His Holiness Imam Reza (peace be upon him), and he discussed the regrettable situation in the city of Gorazde. He said: The criminal West, on various pretexts, brought about the occupation of Gorazde, and it really refused to use the military leverage it had available, and we strongly condemn this inadequacy that we see in the Western nations, especially in the Security Council.

He added: We must not forget that in this regard the sins of the Russians are no less than those of the Westerners and the Americans. I remember when the Security Council's forces took formal action against one or two Serbian tanks, the Russians immediately expressed concern, asking why this was done without their knowledge.

The deputy from Tehran then discussed the problem of high prices in the country. He said: I must ask the officials not to present pointless analyses about high prices. It is not quite correct to say that the small percentage of our budget and public treasury being used for subsidies is not reaching the right people. Is this because a small percentage of our people are quite wealthy and do not deserve these subsidies?

If we look at the masses of the people in our country, we see that everyone is suffering from the high prices, and these small subsidies that are being given do not require all this debt infliction. We should be trying to prevent waste and extravagance. If the officials are telling the truth, let them look at how economical the development projects have been that were carried out. Weren't some of them carried out at two or three times what they should have cost?

Dr. Raja'i-Khorasani then noted: If there is really a proper policy in effect concerning self-sufficiency, it should be pursued. We must give the good news as soon as possible that the production line for these experimental models, which were built have gone into operation. We must try to end our need as soon as possible for items being purchased, for which some very inadvisable things have been done.

Legislation

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was the single-consultation Bill on the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Membership in the Islamic Insurance Investments and Export Credits Company and the Purchase of 5,000 Shares of the Aforementioned Company Valued at 5 Million Islamic Dinars, of which Article 1 was approved by the deputies.

Article 1: The government is authorized to join the Islamic Insurance Investments and Export Credits Company affiliated with the Islamic Development Bank and to be a charter subscriber to 5,000 of its shares, valued at 1,000 dinars each, or $130 million, and to add to the company's future investments with the approval of the Council of Ministers.

The second item on the agenda was the report from the second consultation of the Administrative and Employment Affairs Commission on the Bill Exempting Nursing Retirees From the Age Requirements for Retirement Given in Note 1, Article 2 of the National Retirement and Compulsory Service Law Regulations Amendment Law, of which Article 1 was approved.

Article 1: Nursing Retirees, on the condition that they have at least 20 years service in the aforementioned employment, are exempt from the age requirements given in Note 1, Article 2, of the National Retirement and Compulsory Service Law Regulations Amendment Law, enacted 12/13/1368 [3 March 1990].

The third item on the agenda was the report from the Housing and Urban Construction Commission concerning the Bill Authorizing the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran To Join the International Maritime Rescue Convention, and this bill was approved by the Majles.

The next item on the agenda was the report from the first consultation of the Administrative and Employment Affairs Commission concerning the Bill Amending Article 8 of the Iran Handicraft Industries Organization Charter, the general form of which was approved.

Based on Article 1 of this bill, the chief of the Plan and Budget Organization and the minister of the reconstruction crusade, respectively, are added to the general assembly of the Iran Handicraft Industries Organization.

The final item on the agenda was the report from the first consultation of the Bill Forming Rural Water and Sewage Companies, continued consideration of which was postponed to the next session.

Letter From More Than 180 Majles Deputies Condemning the Siege of Gorazde by the Serbs

Once again one of the greatest human tragedies has taken place in the heart of so-called civilized Europe, and oppressed Gorazde in Bosnia and Herzegovina is burning in a ring of fire and blood as the result of the crimes of the aggressor Serbs. The oppressed cries for mercy from innocent children, defenseless women and besieged men can be heard through the vicious flames and Serbian crimes.

For two years the Serbs, armed to the teeth and with a clear green light from the Unied Nations and criminal America,

with the support of the Russians and with the deathly silence and implicit approval of most of the European governments, have besieged this oppressed city. Periodically, using a heavy arsenal of firepower and even chemical weapons, they have flattened and bloodied its defenseless residents.

The United Nations, which claims to support peace and security for this city, made a false claim of creating a safety zone, giving the oppressed people of this city a false sense of security, yet on the other hand it completely insists on continuing the arms embargo against the oppressed Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the face of all these clear crimes by the criminal Serbs and the clear violation of international regulations, it has adopted an approving silence and it will not even condemn these crimes verbally. With this encouragement, the criminals have continued with their crimes.

The UN Security Council has opposed the proposal by Islamic nations, including the Islamic Republic of Iran, that they join the UN peace-keeping forces, and in practice they have given the bloodthirsty Serbs a free hand to commit any kind of crime.

The tragedy in Gorazde is clear evidence of shame for the United Nations and the Western governments claiming to support human rights, and it is a blot of shame on the history of humanity, which took place and in the proximity of the European neighbors of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

We Majles deputies announce our regret at the occurrence of such a human tragedy. We condemn the United Nations, the secretary-general, and the governments supporting and encouraging the Serbs for their approving silence in the face of all these crimes. In obedience to the orders of the exalted leader, we declare our full readiness to give any kind of aid and assistance to the oppressed and defenseless people of Gorazde in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Signed by 180 deputies

20 Apr

94LA0155A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 21 Apr 94 p 5

[Excerpts] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met yesterday chaired by Dr. Rowhani, and the deputies from the cities of Ardebil, Kuhdasht, Saravan, and Tehran gave speeches.

Then the deputy speaker of the Majles gave a speech in which he offered congratulations on the birth of His Holiness Reza (peace be upon him) and condemned the recent crimes by the Serbs in Gorazde. The full text of his speech was printed in the previous issue. Then the Majles took up its agenda.

We direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings.

Legislation

Bill Forming Rural Water and Sewage Companies

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was continued consideration of the report from the Administrative and Employment Affairs Commission's first consultation on the Bill Forming Rural Water and Sewage Companies, the general form of which was approved with 118 votes in favor, 59 opposing votes, and 30 abstentions.

Based on this bill, the Ministry of the Reconstruction Crusade is authorized to create a company in each province for the purpose of utilizing, developing, and recreating the installations for procuring drinking water in the rural areas (including purification plants, transfer lines, storage tanks, control systems and other things) and hygienically flushing sewage.

Note 2 in this bill also provides that the credits needed in these companies to carry out the duties given in this law will be procured by collecting service fees from consumers and, if necessary, through government aid.

The points for discussion in the bill's rejection by the Administrative and Employment Affairs Commission include the following:

1 - The structure of the rural water and sewage companies conforms to a great extent to the structure of the urban water and sewage companies, yet in the existing conditions there should be major structural differences.

2 - The bill presented provides for the formation of an urban water and sewage company in Tehran with company centers in the provinces and company centers in the cities, which will create major organizations.

3 - The above organizational hierarchy will need many specialists and experienced personnel, which do not exist now in the rural water division of the Ministry of the Reconstruction Crusade, and if it is possible to hire them it will be costly.

4 - In the bill presented, the rural water and sewage companies will be responsible only for operating rural water and sewage services, and thus in effect the Ministry of the Reconstruction Crusade's rural water division will remain intact.

5 - In practice the rural areas adjacent to the cities in most areas are connected with the urban water delivery networks, and many rural areas will connect to the urban networks on the same basis.

Likewise, the rural areas adjacent to the pipelines transferring water to the cities will benefit from this privilege.

The large rural areas have gradually acquired mayoral offices and have applied to be connected to the service territories of the urban water and sewage companies. Thus few rural areas will be covered by rural water and sewage companies.

International Rural Traffic Convention [as published]

The second item on the agenda was the report from the Housing and Urban Construction Commission concerning the Bill Adding Iran to the International Maritime Traffic Convention, enacted by the International Maritime Organization in 1344 [21 March 1965-20 March 1966], or 1365 [21 March 1986-20 March 1987] in the Christian Era, and this bill was approved by the deputies.

Conditions for Choosing Ministry of Justice Judges

The third item on the agenda was the report from the first consultation of the Judicial and Legislative Affairs Commission concerning the Bill To Amend Note 5 of the Law

Appending Five Notes to the Law on Conditions for Choosing Ministry of Justice Judges, enacted in 1363 [21 March 1984-20 March 1985], continued consideration of which was postponed to the next session.

Based on Note 5 of this law, the chief of the judicial power may also select women who have the qualifications for Ministry of Justice judges approved 2/14/1361 [4 May 1982] and they may be hired as judges serving as consultants to the court of administrative justice, the special civil courts, judicial aides, investigators, workers in legal research offices, compiling judicial laws, managing the supervision of minors, and practicing in legal and other offices with judicial positions.

No'i Aqdam, Deputy From Ardebil

The Second Five-Year Plan is the only opportunity the Fourth Majles will have to implement precisely Article 48 of the Constitution.

The first preagenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was No'i Aqdam, deputy from Ardebil. During his speech he said one of the tasks of the Majles last year was to study and approve the Second Five-Year Plan. He said: In view of this opportunity, it is necessary for the Majles specialist commissions to study the strengths and weakness of the First Five-Year Plan with the cooperation of the experts so they will have the awareness necessary in compiling the Second Five-Year Plan to emphasize the strengths and cover the weaknesses.

He discussed the failure to implement Article 48 of the Constitution. He said: This article states that there must be no discrimination in the utilization of natural resources, the use of national revenues in the provinces, and in the distribution of economic activities among the nation's various regions and provinces. Every region that has the need and the ability to grow should have the necessary investment and resources available to do so. Unfortunately, there are many indications on the basis of which one may claim that in the 15 years of the Islamic revolution there has been in some way discrimination and injustice in the distribution of national projects and in allocating credits for the nation's various provinces.

No'i Aqdam discussed the public expectation that discrimination will be eliminated in the distribution of treasury funds and that social justice will be carefully observed. He said: The Second Five-Year Plan is the only opportunity the Fourth Majles will have to precisely implement Article 48 of the Constitution.

Continuing, he thanked the president of the republic and the Council of Ministers for starting the province of Ardebil. With regard to the note below Article 1 in the Law Establishing the Province of Ardebil, he asked for the division of the resources between the provinces of East Azarbaijan and Ardebil.

Continuing, No'i Aqdam asked the Administrative and Employment Affairs Organization and the Ministry of Education and Training to help with changing the Ardebil Office of Education and Training to two districts and he asked the Majles and the government for help determining the employment status of 60,000 salaried teachers and instructors.

The deputy then discussed the anxiety of the students at the nation's teacher-training centers and colleges concerning employment issues. He said: The government knows that before these dear ones were accepted they were promised special privileges such as being definitely hired, being exempt from the compulsory service system, and room and board. In return for these privileges they promised that as graduates they would meet the education and training needs for at least five years in the region where they were accepted as part of the quota. It appears that making these dear ones anxious and disturbed about their future and their destiny will solve nothing at this time, and hiring and employing them is one of the commitments accepted by the Ministry of Education and training.

'Ali Emamirad, Deputy From Kuhdasht

Isn't the genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the crime of believing in Islam by the American-led infidel world a violation of human rights?

The next speaker was Emamirad, deputy from Kuhdasht. During his speech he said: The rightful expectation of the people of Lorestan is that all the executive officials at the center and in the province will implement the orders from the president of the republic in the shortest time possible concerning the alleviation of deprivation, industrializing the province, making the best use of existing water by building dams and pumps for the purpose of obtaining energy and developing agriculture, and in general developing the province and making it progress to make up for the backwardness.

The speaker discussed the unprecedented welcome for the president of the republic by the people of Lorestan and the municipality of Kuhdasht. He commemorated Army Day and emphasized the tendentious report from Galindo Pohl concerning human rights violations in Iran. He said: We ask the lying and mercenary people who prepared this report, on what principle do you justify making a report without any evidence or documentation? Isn't this like a puppet show? Aren't the genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the killing of defenseless deprived people in Somalia and the slaughter of the people of Palestine for being free and believing in Islam and thousands of other disgraceful crimes all over the world by the American-led infidel world violations of human rights?

Continuing, he added: The dear policymakers in educational affairs must realize that as long as they consider spending money on cultural and educational affairs to be an expense and not an investment, as long as they consider the focal point for development to be agriculture, industry and other things and not committed, specialist and skilled manpower, we must not expect to see growth and progress in society and in the country.

At the end of his speech he said: Past experience has proved that the nations who have climbed the latter of advancement and reached their goals are the ones who first made major and fundamental investments in this area.

Rezazehi, Deputy From Saravan

One of the major reasons young people in the border areas are turning to narcotics is the failure to create employment and sound recreation.

The next speaker was Rezazehi, deputy from Saravan. During his speech he condemned the crimes of the Serbs in the city of Gorazde and he discussed the deprivation in the province of Sistan va Baluchestan. He discussed alleviating deprivation and helping with development in the Saravan area. He said: One of the major reasons the young people in the deprived border areas are turning to narcotics is the failure to create employment and sound recreation and the lack of educational and sports facilities. For this reason I ask Ministry of Guidance and the Physical Training Organization to procure credits and build cultural and sports complexes such as libraries, gyms, and cultural space in this region.

Continuing, the speaker added: Saravan has luminous talents in the areas of knowledge and scholarship. Unfortunately, due to the lack of resources and educational space and the remoteness of the universities, these talents have not had the opportunity to flourish, and this has led to a shortage of specialist personnel.

The deputy from Saravan thanked the officials from the Free University for establishing the Saravan Free University and he asked for its development. Rezazehi asked the minister of roads to provide more credits to build and maintain the Saravan roads.

In conclusion, the deputy from Saravan asked the minister of roads and transportation to help build an airport in Saravan, and he asked the minister of the reconstruction crusade to help with the construction of a flood wall and earth dams.

Maryam Behruzi, Deputy From Tehran

In the last 10 years, in the shelter of the Islamic government, Iran has created good successes for women.

Ms. Behruzi, deputy from Tehran, was the final preagenda speaker. [passages omitted on U.S. and other countries' aggressive positions throughout the world.]

The deputy from Tehran discussed the situation of women's rights in Iran. She said: Today a subject of discussion in international gatherings is the issue of women's rights, equality between men and women, the elimination of any kind of discrimination, developing the economic, social, and cultural situation of women, women holding political and management positions, raising the position of women, eliminating oppression, aggression and violence against women, family issues, children's rights, and the welfare and health of elderly women.

She added: All these issues were discussed at the recent meeting of the Union of Women Parliamentary Deputies, due to the approach of the Fourth International Congress of Women. In the last decade the presence of women in political, management, academic, and social positions has increased significantly, but despite all these things, today women have not reached the level that is specific to Islam, either in terms of their human personality, social rights, self-possession or laws that include them. Despite the evil discrimination against women by the imperialist powers, I announce with full confidence that Iran, in the shelter of the Islamic government and in the light of its exalted values and enlightened viewpoint concerning women, is one of the few nations that have had good successes for women in the last 10 years.

Continuing her remarks, Ms. Behruzi noted: While the number of women parliamentary representatives has decreased from 13 percent to 11 percent in the world, the number of women deputies in the Majles has doubled in the last 10 years.

She added: In the Western nations 65 percent of the people live outside the family, and the other 35 percent who have formed families are not that attached to the family. This is truly disastrous. In Iran the family is the most important pillar of society, and attachment to the family is considered the most valuable social ethic.

The speaker said granting maternity pay in the country is one of the most progressive laws. She discussed the hostility to women in the European nations. She said: In Islamic Iran, where the valuable teachings of Islam and Islamic culture are employed, first of all such an issue does not exist as a social problem, and second, thanks to the Islamic revolution and the worthy services of the Imam's (peace be upon him) Aid Committee, the problem of needy women and children has also been solved.

She harshly condemned the silence of the United Nations before the slaughter of the defenseless people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. She added: Unfortunately the European nations are selfishly pursuing their own objectives at the price of killing the people near them. On the other hand we see that the Security Council, on the pretext that some Islamic nations are not neutral, has banned their peacekeeping forces from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In conclusion Ms. Behruzi said: The deputies have shown their awareness and their principled approach by approving infrastructure and fateful laws. It is expected that before the international conference on women in 1995, serious steps will be taken to amend and approve the remaining laws pertaining to the rights of women and the family. In this regard. priority goes to approving the Women and Family Affairs Commission in order to have a powerful center for creating legal relations in the law-making dimension.

24 Apr

94LA0156A Tehran RESALAT in Persian 25 Apr 94 p 5

[Excerpt] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met yesterday morning chaired by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Nateq-Nuri and the deputies from the cities of Salmas, Tehran, Minab and Mashhad gave speeches. Then the speaker of the Majles gave a speech in which he condemned the crimes of the bloodthirsty Serbs against the defenseless Muslims of Bosnia and Hercegovina, which was printed in yesterday's issue. Then the Majles took up its agenda, the details of which are printed below.

Fathollah Reza'i, Deputy From Salmas

The members of the Council of Ministers, by increasing the rates for mail, telephone service, water and electrical power, are themselves taking a step down the road to increasing high prices.

Reza'i, deputy from Salmas, was the first preagenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session. In his speech he commemorated the martyrdom anniversary of Professor Motahari and offered congratulations on Teacher Day and Worker Day. He said: Every moment and everywhere in the

world where the cries to heaven of freedom-loving people are to be heard, as in the Muslim nations of Sudan, Somalia, and in free countries such as Nicaragua and Panama, the unworthy and inadequate UN policymakers, in collaboration with the world's plundering nations led by criminal America, are busy mercilessly suppressing and killing the freedom seekers in those countries.

He discussed the slaughter of the Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the criminal Serbs, and in other parts of the world. He said: Unfortunately the Muslim nations, with their silence, are consenting to these crimes. Only the Islamic Republic of Iran, with the prophetic leadership of its exalted leader, has responded positively to the cries of the Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other freedom-seeking people, and is revealing their oppression in a world full of infidelity and atheism.

He added: In this wide world, has anyone ever asked the secretary-general whether human rights are invoked only to defend murderers and international smugglers?

In visits to the camps for Azeri refugees run by the Red Crescent in Parsabad, I saw for myself the depth of the plot. According to the existing statistics, more than 1 million defenseless people are refugees from their own countries. The Red Crescent has more than 53,000 of these people in its care in Azerbaijan, where it is treating them with Islamic concern and kindness.

Continuing, the deputy from Salmas expressed thanks for Dr. Vahid Dastjerdi's management of the Red Crescent. With regard to the problems and difficulties in his electoral district, he mentioned the importance of the geographic position of the Salmas Plain, and noted that preliminary studies on the possibility of doing a water exploration project in the Salmas Plain were done in the years 1348-1351 [21 March 1969-20 March 1973] by engineers from the former Yugoslavia. Studies on the reservoir dam, the power plant, the diversionary dam and the irrigation and drainage network were completed through the end of phases I and II. In the year 1357 [21 March 1978-20 March 1979] construction began on the plain's irrigation and drainage network, and the work stopped after nine months.

He issued memoranda to the officials in charge concerning the creation of a labor market and confronting and resisting the cultural invasion caused by the country's strategic, political, and cultural composition and by its geographic social composition.

He mentioned unemployment as one of the problems of the people of the region and noted: The activation of tens of television channels in the region has caused individuals to be pierced by the sharp spear of the West's cultural invasion. I implore cultural officials to take basic steps to create sound recreational areas.

Reza'i discussed the spoilage of some agricultural crops due to the lack of conversion industries in the region. He asked officials to take steps to provide guaranteed purchases of agricultural crops.

Increasing and multiplying inflation and high prices for various goods and items needed by the public have placed the oppressed nation in the grip of a vise. The members of the Council of Ministers must come to the aid of this nation. They must not increase the high prices themselves by raising the rates for mail, telephone service, water and electrical power instead of anchoring inflation and solving the problems of high prices.

He asked for help from the minister of health care, treatment and medical education to open the Salmas hospital, and from the minister of education and training to solve the problem and determine the status of residential areas in the vicinity of educational areas, and to pay the profit differentials on loans.

'Ali Movahedi-Saveji, Deputy From Tehran

The government has not made the proper decisions concerning the control of prices of goods and materials and dealing with those who sell at high prices.

The second preagenda speaker was Movahedi-Saveji, deputy from Tehran. In his speech he discussed the events of Ordibehesht [21 April-21 May]. He said: Although the enemies of the revolution, especially in the current century, have set out to destroy the Muslims, now in Palestine, Kashmir, Bosnia and Herzegovina and in other nations and regions we see that world imperialism and domestic despots are attacking Muslims with propaganda, pressure, and severe torture in order to suppress their faith, their desire for Islam, and their religion.

He then added: There are two factors in the glory, greatness, and progress of Islam and the Muslims. As long as these two factors exist among the Muslims, no danger or enemy can destroy them. One is awareness, and the other is jihad and struggle for faith and belief.

Although in Bosnia and Herzegovina we are witnessing the most savage aggression, crimes, and genocide against the Muslim people of that region, ultimately Islam will cast its shadow in that region and throughout the world and the Muslims will be victorious.

The deputy from Tehran then discussed domestic issues. He said: While I fully support the government, its work has been naive and insufficient in some areas.

One of these issues is the struggle against selling at high prices. It would be possible to set prices in the proper way for all goods and materials and there could be a system and control. I myself go to the square and to the market to buy what I need to live. You also know that there is no problem with shortages of goods and materials. The problem is the government's failure to control and supervise the prices of goods.

He emphasized: Unfortunately, sellers have been left to their own devices. A piece of fruit has a certain price in the main square in Tehran, but the prices in stores are up to double that amount. This is a question of weak management. It is a problem of lack of leadership, making the proper decisions concerning prices and dealing with the criminals who sell at high prices. We know of individuals who have put tens of millions of tumans in their pockets in less than five years with just a little fruit stand, and have bought 40- to 50-million-tuman homes right here in Tehran.

I strongly protest the economic policies, and especially the issue of price controls. I say to the government, even if you intended to test to see if the prices had found their true levels, enough is enough, because the test itself has failed.

Seyyed 'Ali Mirkhalil, Deputy From Minab

Basic thinking must be done concerning inflation and high prices.

The third preagenda speaker was Mirkhalil, deputy from Minab. During his speech he discussed the fact that we must stand up against all the plots without ceremony. He said: We know that America is plotting. It has opened a second front, where it is making mischief in the country with paid and unpaid agents. However, with God's grace, America has gotten nothing but shame and defamation.

He said: With America's disgraceful defeats in Somalia and Haiti, the oppressed people must realize that American invincibility is nothing but a myth.

He then said: It is clear that the government has done less in Minab, Rudan, and Jasek than it has done in other parts of the country. These areas have the least amounts of piped water, electrical power, suitable rural roads, schools, treatment centers, and health clinics. The number of rural areas with electrical power can be counted on the fingers of one hand, and a great many villages are completely without electrical power, water, rahnema'i schools, or treatment centers.

The speaker added: God knows what happens to children and indigent patients, with the air and water pollution and the distance of up to 10 hours from the hospital. Are we willing to spend even one day in that deprived villager's place, where patients die from the heat and on impassable roads? The government must not be satisfied merely with getting reports from the relevant organizations, making trips in the winter and on New Year's, stopping at Qeshm Island and then going back to Tehran. They should come in the summer and see Jasek and the desert, where water is supplied by tanker trucks.

This is surprising. What happened to these people's share of all that government iron, construction materials, housing loans, and other credits that were distributed? According to the people themselves in these rural areas, no official has been there and nothing has been done to solve their problems.

Do some officials even know how to pronounce the names of these villages? He thanked the speaker of the Majles for voting to provide electrical power to 100 rural areas. He said: The work of the reconstruction crusade in providing electrical power to 100 rural areas will be reminiscent of the splendid operations of the dear crusaders at the war fronts, and that will keep alive the atmosphere at the fronts. I ask the deputies and the Ministry of the Reconstruction Crusade to help with the full implementation of our electrical power service project.

He noted that the government must make every effort to establish the security expected by the people. He said: The existing situation does not provide the security that is expected and satisfactory for the people. I ask the minister of the interior either to provide the region's security himself or to assign responsibility for the area's security to the revolution guards. Security is not a development project that can be done next year if not done this year. If an innocent person is killed due to naivete and if the Ministry of the Interior does not make a decision to reinforce the region's security management, won't the minister of the interior have to answer to God and the people?

He then discussed the nation's economic problems. He emphasized: Basic thinking must be done about inflation and high prices. We must get out of this current price situation and give attention to the principle of price control. If the government does not put the brakes on this speeding machine of high prices, is it clear what it will do to the low-income people?

The government must do more to employ the local manpower that is knowledgeable, able and concerned, and in some cases it must refrain from treating them unkindly. Mirkhalil called for an investigation into the reasons for the region's deprivation and unemployment, and he noted: The sea is a divine blessing. The government must invest to make maximum use of this blessing and to eliminate unemployment and false occupations.

Among the problems in his electoral district he cited the lack of water in the area, the failure to dredge existing estuaries, the lack of a university, the unusability of the road from Jasek to Bashagerd and the lack of a hospital, and he asked for solutions.

Qadiseh 'Alavi, Deputy From Mashhad

The Muslim nation of Iran is completely prepared to support and help the Muslims of Bosnia.

The final preagenda speaker was Ms. 'Alavi, deputy from Mashhad. She offered congratulations on the birth of Imam Reza (peace be upon him), and she discussed the willing response from the public to the leader's call for support of the Muslim people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. She said: At this time endless oppression is supported by the United Nations, and wickedness and bloodletting have reached the point where the Serbs are attacking safe zones. [passages omitted on Serbian activities]

He called on the exalted leader to issue an order forming an Islamic United Nations. The question, remains, how long will Iran remain a member of this lying, deceptive organization, which so far has done nothing to defend Muslims and the real rights of humanity? Of what benefit is it to Muslims when this organization's secretary-general stands by while children are killed in the wombs of their mothers and women and children are being attacked, when Gorazde, which was a safe zone, is transformed into a killing ground for innocent women and children, while he just watches and lowers his lip? What is the benefit of cooperating and continuing relations with elements whose state of mind is obvious and whose character is weak?

What policy have the government leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran adopted in this regard?

I ask the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, what is the need for us to remain in an organization whose secretary-general's hands are stained with the blood of thousands of innocent Muslims? Isn't it time for the Muslim nations to protest all this injustice and oppression by forming a free United Nations and getting out of the yoke of imperialism and exploitation? The Muslim nation of Iran is entirely ready to rush to the aid of the Muslim nations of Bosnia and

Gorazde, and the women of our Islamic society are certainly waiting for the exalted leader's order to support the people of Bosnia.

Ms. 'Alavi said: The women deputies in the Majles, representing all of society and especially the women, have declared and are declaring that they have any kind of readiness necessary to answer the divine call from the exalted leader of the Islamic revolution to support the tormented people of Bosnia, and especially the women and children of Gorazde.

In conclusion, she discussed the attempted assassination of the temporary Friday Imam of Mashhad, and she issued a memo in this regard to the relevant officials.

Legislation

Amendment of Law on Conditions for Choosing Judges

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was continued consideration of the report from the first consultation of the Judicial and Legislative Affairs Commission concerning the Bill on Note 5 of the Law Appending Five Notes to the Law on Conditions for Choosing Judges.

This bill provides that "the chief of the judicial power may select women who have the qualifications for Ministry of Justice judges approved 2/14/1361 [4 May 1982] and they may be hired as judges to serve as counselors to the court of administrative justice, the special civil courts, examining magistrate, assistant public prosecutor, managing the supervision of minors, and practicing in legal and other offices with judicial positions."

After this bill was discussed and studied by the deputies, Mr. Nateq-Nuri spoke in support of the principle of the bill. He said: The question being discussed in this bill is legal counsel, not judicial practice. Counsel has not been prohibited in Islam. We must not indulge in the limited thinking that we should even prohibit counseling by women. In the special civil court, where most of the family issues are discussed, the women have many problems, which they cannot explain to men. The best help for them is women who know the law.

The speaker of the Majles then said: What is the problem with doing this? Aren't mobilization members serving as court bailiffs? If the mobilization sisters encounter a situation, they notify the judicial power and they pursue it. Thus the same research judge (consultant) will also serve the purpose at the same place. What is the problem with this? What is the meaning of all these slogans and talk in defense of women at the podium, if we reject this bill? Is rejection of this bill a defense of women's rights?

Mr. Nateq-Nuri discussed the fact that if this bill provides for judicial activity for women, the Guardian Council will reject it. He said: In view of the fact that the bill's second consultation is before us, some of the problems can be resolved in the details.

Among the points for discussion on this bill is its rejection by the Judicial Affairs Commission. The commission expert mentioned the reasons for rejecting the bill. During a speech he said: Because the Law Eliminating the Positions of Examining Magistrate and Assistant Public Prosecutor has only recently been passed in the Majles, the new position called "research judge" has been created in which women can serve and the position of counselor in the special civil courts has also been eliminated, therefore, a bill cannot now be brought to the Majles that violates a recently enacted law. Therefore, opposition to this bill is not opposition to the work of women graduates in judicial law, it is due to the elimination of the jobs of examining magistrate and assistant public public prosecutor.

Then the general form of the bill was put to a vote and approved.

Amended Izmir Protocol

The second item on the agenda was the report from the Foreign Policy Commission concerning the Amended Izmir Treaty Protocol Bill, which was approved by the deputies.

Article 1: The Amended Izmir Treaty Protocol between the governments of Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey, dated 21 Esfand 1355 [11 March 1977], as an amendment to the Amended Izmir Treaty Protocol dated 28 Khordad 1369 [18 June 1980], consisting of 18 paragraphs and including new members of ECO (the republics of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan) and other aspects implemented, which was signed by the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the Republic of Turkey in Islamabad on 7 Azar 1371, corresponding to 28 November 1992, is approved as a supplement and authorization is given to add it.

Amendment to Majles Internal Guidelines

The next item on the agenda was the report from the second consultation of the Internal Guidelines Commission concerning the Motion To Append One Note to Article 146 and One Note to Article 148 of the Majles Internal Guidelines, of which Article 1 was approved.

Article 1

1 - The following note is appended to Article 146 of the Majles Internal Guidelines:

Note: The specialist commission is required, at the time it invites the minister involved and the deputy or deputies with the question or questions, to also invite the Articles 88 and 90 Commission to send a representative to the specialist commission, and if the Articles 88 and 90 Commission announces the need, all the negotiations and documents requested must be given to this commission.

2 - The following note is added to the Article 148 of the Majles Internal Guidelines as Note 2:

Note 2: At the request of the Articles 88 and 90 Commission, the grace period in the above article may be extended to a maximum of two months.

Amendment to Law Establishing the Islamic Republic of Iran Aviation Organization

The report from the second consultation of the Motion to Amend Articles from the Law Establishing the Islamic Republic of Iran Aviation Organization was the final item on the agenda, continued consideration of which was postponed to the next session.

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[Text] Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Division. The Majles met in open session yesterday chaired by Mr. Nateq-Nuri, and the deputies from the cities of Tehran, Torbat-e Jam, Shahr-e Kord, and Damavand and Firuzkuh gave speeches. Then the Majles took up its agenda, and we direct the attention of our esteemed readers to the detailed proceedings.

'Abbas'ali 'Amid-Zanjani, Deputy From Tehran

Eighty percent of the nation's problems have to do with the weak and naive performance of duties.

The first preagenda speaker at yesterday's open Majles session was 'Amid-Zanjani, deputy from Tehran. During his speech he discussed the martyrdom anniversary of Master Motahari, and he discussed a statement from His Holiness the Imam (peace be upon him) concerning the mission of making the universities Islamic. He said: We hope that in this opportunity for the nation's higher education, all those working in science, research, and education will seek to achieve this sacred goal more quickly.

He then said: Those who are desperately working behind the scenes of these activities to create fear and ultimately to revive harshness in the country must realize that harshness in this Islamic nation, in these circumstances with the establishment of the government and the deepening of the revolution, benefits no one, and the ones most subject to it will be those who have started it.

The deputy from Tehran discussed the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran Supervision Council. He said: The Majles selected deputies for membership in this council, and Mr. Hoseyni and I were appointed to serve in this capacity. We know that the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran Supervision Council replaced the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran Supervisory Council in the revision of the Constitution, and that this council's responsibilities have been precisely specified in the law approved by the Interests Discernment Council. After a short delay, the Constitutional Revision Council was formed for various reasons, and has so far taken great strides to organize itself to perform the council's lawful duties.

He added: These include compiling the relevant guidelines and creating appropriate organizations for carrying out the responsibilities of constitutional revision and supervising the Voice and Vision Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In this regard, programs have been selected as models and have been evaluated by expert and experienced people. These programs include programs for the New Year's celebration and for children. In this regard I must say that the previous management took steps to achieve the goals set by the organization. There were malfunctions, and the new management appointed by order of the exalted leader took very great and constructive steps.

Continuing his remarks, 'Amid-Zanjani discussed the arrival of the time for the Mecca pilgrimage rites. He said: We hope this year the obligations and rites of the pilgrimage will be performed to achieve the goals of Abraham's pilgrimage, that the Government of Saudi Arabia, which claims to be guarding the shrines and to be serving the pilgrims, will act on this claim sincerely, that it will not obstruct the performance of rites, which are a part of the essence of Abraham's pilgrimage (purging polytheists), and that this year's pilgrims, like those in previous years, will be able to perform their pilgrimage obligations as commanded by Koran and Islamic law.

He discussed the issue of the work ethic. He said: The revival of this great Islamic tradition, the call for which we are hearing from society's leader, is really a call that was issued with deep forcefulness in the first days by the Prophet of Islam.

In any case, this is a cultural slogan which, if implemented, can solve many of our problems, even the economic and social ones. Perhaps 80 percent of the nation's problems have to do with this very problem of weak and naive performance of duties.

The speaker then addressed the deputies. He said: In Article 72 of the Constitution we see that the Majles and the deputies are prohibited from enacting bills and motions that are in conflict with the criteria of the pure religious laws of Islam. The meaning of the above article is that the Majles cannot enact anything it sees as being in conflict with religious law. Some people think this is the duty of the Guardian Council and that it is only the Guardian Council that must concern itself with whether something is contrary to religious law or not. This is a great mistake. The Constitution has prohibited the Majles and the deputies from approving any laws or bills that are in any way in conflict with the criteria of Islam. Therefore, each deputy must take the steps necessary to determine which motion or bill is in violation of Islamic criteria and which is not.

It is no excuse for any deputy not to know what is in violation of the criteria of Islam.

Mohammad Hoseyni, Deputy From Torbat-e Jam

Through obedience to the commands from the exalted leader concerning the work ethic and social order, a civilization worthy of the Islamic Republic of Iran must be established.

The next speaker was Mohammad Hoseyni, deputy from Torbat-e Jam. During his speech he said: One of the problems and afflictions besetting many developing nations is the lack of suitable and enduring economic policies to put economic issues in order. These nations use short-term and unstable policies to deal with their economic problems.

In the same regard he said: Improved economic polices could increase the average return on economic projects by 50 to 100 percent. Therefore, putting the economic issues in order needs stabilization of government policies, and it is hoped that this will be achieved in the Second Five-Year Plan. The speaker then discussed the fact that exports are one of the most vital economic sectors in any nation. He said: To stabilize their economies, governments try to increase their national exports and to free themselves from having a single product. It is clear that the respected government is trying to liberate the economy from single-product exports.

He added: It is hoped that the government will give special attention to this important sector, that it will create industrial planning centers for exports, activate the export guarantee fund, activate the Nonoil Export Development Committee, create an exports information bank, create a permanent exhibition of export goods, establish regulations and criteria for the marketing of goods at export exhibitions, establish an export development institute, strengthen private export companies, establish a market development fund, and finally that it will revise the export organizations, in order to be able to achieve greater growth in the Second Five-Year Plan, meaning more than $23 billion.

Continuing, he said: The Third World nations, especially the Islamic nations and the Islamic Republic of Iran, must give special attention to the production, conversion, preservation, and sound distribution of foodstuffs. In this regard, in studying the Second Five-Year Plan the Majles must give the necessary attention to the production of food and to the related food industries.

The deputy from Torbat-e Jam discussed the efforts of the enemies of Islam to exaggerate problems and weakness by depicting public lack of confidence in the government. He said: This matter magnifies the duty of the officials and especially the deputies to explain the issues to the people.

He noted: Although failed efforts in the last few months by those who have submitted to imperialism, such as the dastardly attacks against the president of the republic and the temporary Friday imam of Mashhad, are proof that the enemy has been unsuccessful in this effort and has turned again to physical assassination. It is necessary, however, by explaining the government's luminous achievements in the First Five-Year Plan, to disappoint the enemy more than ever.

Hoseyni then discussed World Worker Day and offered congratulations to workers on this day. He expressed the hope that through obedience to the commands of the exalted leader, who has emphasized the two basic elements of the work ethic and social order, it will be possible to establish a civilization worthy of Islam and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the current century.

Continuing, the speaker said: Information from the Iran Statistics Center shows that the national literacy rate in the country for those six years of age and older in the year 1365 [21 March 1986-20 March 1987] was 61.8 percent, and in the year 1370 [21 March 1991-20 March 1992] this figure reached 74.1 percent. At the same time, the result of a research project shows that 95 percent of the population in the compulsory education ages between six and 10 years were studying in the schools in the year 1370. It is necessary to offer congratulations on Teacher Week and Teacher Day to all those working in education and training, especially the esteemed teachers, for the unstinting efforts of teachers, managers, the administrative-educational cadre and others, and foremost among them it is necessary to praise and thank the committed and learned minister, the resourceful manager of the nation's education and training.

The deputy from Torbat-e Jam offered condolences on the martyrdom anniversary of Martyr Motahari and he issued memos to officials on the problems in his electoral district, as follows: to the minister of commerce on expediting the wheat storage and silo project, to the minister of roads and transportation to expedite widening the road from Fariman to Torbat-e Jam and Taybad, to the minister of the interior to expedite appointment of the governor of Taybad.

At the end of his speech the speaker also praised and thanked the minister of culture and higher education for ordering the creation of the government university, the minister of petroleum for expediting the gas delivery project, and the Khorasan general manager of industry and agriculture for giving special attention to Torbat-e Jam.

'Ali Mobini Dehkerdi, Deputy From Shahr-e Kord

The Islamic government has presented a new way to manage a society and it has rejected and rejects imperialism and domination.

The next speaker was Mobini Dehkadeh'i [as published], deputy from Shahr-e Kord. During his speech he offered congratulations on Labor and Worker Week and Teacher Week. He added: In these sensitive times we commemorate the greatness of the position, rank and status of the martyr of the pen and Islamic thought, the great thinker and trainer of youth in the seminary and the university, Martyr Motahari, because this theologian and Islamic philosopher is the best model for officials, teachers, educators, ministry of education employees and professors.

He asked insiders to encourage society to study the works of Martyr Motahari. He said: The generosity of a human being and his wisdom, greatness and pride is found in the light of the life-giving orthodoxy of Islam. The Islamic government has presented a new road and path for the management of society and it rejects any kind of imperialism, exploitation, expansionism, domination or acceptance of domination. The martyr-nurturing, loyal, and sacrificing nation of Iran is proud to be the leading government of the world's oppressed, believers, pious, free, free-thinking and God-seeking people.

The speaker also said: Iran has begun an extensive and aware effort to cut its economic, cultural, social, and scientific dependence on oppressive nations, and to teach the world's thinkers and intellectuals that it is effective to live independently with self-reliance, belief in self and rejecting the selling of self through careful implementation of the commands of the Koran and the traditions of the esteemed Prophet of Islam. He then added: The world devourers, with the support of world imperialism, have trampled the primary human rights of societies and nations. With arrogance, vanity, hate, genocide, shamelessness, and heedlessness in the heart of Europe, they are secretly and openly trying to deprive the rich civilization of Islam in Bosnia and Herzegovina of the support of Islamic government. The Serbian genocide against Muslims, burning, and the aggression in Gorazde must be analyzed in this same connection.

The speaker discussed the defeat of imperialist policymakers in their efforts to resist and control Islam. He discussed the enactment of the Second Five-Year Plan in the year 1373 [21 March 1994-20 March 1995] and then evaluated the First Five-Year Plan. He said: One of the important ways to anchor inflation and high prices and to support the oppressed classes in society is serious struggle against economic, government, and private monopolies, preventing collusion in the marketing of the goods needed by society, supervising the domestic market and setting prices justly. It

is clear that the people must not pay the price of the inability of managers and their waste and extravagance in the form of existing monopolies.

He also added: The importance of transferring economic and executive activities to loans and privatization is possible through the creation of an organization independent of government organizations under the supervision of the Policy Council with representatives from the nation's three government powers, the judicial, the executive and the legislative. [sentence as published] Preventing social polarization, providing for public participation in production matters, aligning economic adjustment with the banking facilities given, transferring government resources and equipment to the people, and increasing the utilization coefficient requires more activity than has so far been carried out, so that the government can carry out its basic responsibilities with more peace of mind.

Continuing, the speaker said: Having administration that is strong and not subject to doubt in the reform of the nation's administrative and executive structure is one of the country's clear requirements today. Serious struggle against giant government, meeting the minimum needs of government employees, reducing the volume of the government and organizing the nation's revenues and expenditures are possible through serious and sincere cooperation between the government and the Majles.

The deputy from Shahr-e Kord then discussed the important role of the Voice and Vision organization and the media in promoting the culture of working, trying, and economizing. He said: A great religious and national duty is to establish Islamic values in society and to eliminate Western values expressed through the use of clothing, garments, industrial products and consumer goods.

Mobini Dehkerdi then cited strengthening and promoting the spirit of lawfulness among the nation's officials and the people and focusing on the Five-Year Plan instead of individual, organizational, and sector concerns in society as areas worthy of consideration in the nation's situation today. He said: An undeniable principle for achieving a nonoil economy is the adoption of clear and firm polices to reduce dependence in the government's annual budget on oil revenues during the Second Five-Year Plan, in such a way that it will be achieved by the end of the plan, with the development of nonoil exports and improved tax revenues based on the criterion of the incomes of society's classes.

Seyyed Ahmad Rasuli-Nezhad, Deputy From Damavand and Firuzkuh

The Ministry of Roads and Transportation has raised the rates for train, aircraft, minibus and urban bus fares on its own initiative.

The final preagenda speaker was Rasuli-Nezhad, deputy from Firuzkuh. In his speech he severely condemned the killing and slaughter of the Muslims of Bosnia and Herzegovina. He said: The Security Council's lackeys react to everything that is against the interest of its permanent members. How do you justify the way it has dealt with the killing of Muslims at al-Khalil by the Zionists and the slaughter in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the hands of the bloodthirsty Serbs?

He said: It seems that this council issues a resolution every time the interests and security of the bullies, superpowers, world imperialists and their agents are threatened, and issues an order to put down the threat. What answer is the unworthy UN secretary-general giving to nations for all these crimes and and oppression?

He then discussed the problems in his electoral district. He said: Since the time the current minister took over, not only has the Ministry of Roads and Transportation failed to act on the decisions that have been made and to remove the burden from the shoulders of the people, it has created many problems and severe dissatisfaction for the people. This includes raising the tolls on freeways and highways without providing additional services and acceptable quality.

Heavy vehicles, which cause much loss of life and property, are allowed to use the freeways solely to obtain more revenue.

He added: Other examples are the heavy and sudden price increases for tickets for passenger trains, aircraft, and recently for minibuses and urban buses. In the last example, how is it that the respected minister of roads and transportation and its general managers throughout the country undertook on their own initiative to increase fares, without the slightest consultation with province executive officials, especially the governors-general, the governors, and the district governors?

This was done on the pretext that the gentlemen doing the driving wanted this fare increase for the New Year's holidays so they could provide appropriate and worthy service to the respected travelers. To prevent protests from officials and the people, they announced a specific date for implementing this program in a set of guidelines, so that this aspect of the situation might be tolerable. It was completely surprising and regrettable, however, that after the end of the announced period they issued another guidelines statement saying that the rates announced in the previous guidelines will remain in force, setting off a wave of public unhappiness. They themselves are sitting in warm and comfortable seats, coming and going in the latest fancy vehicles, their women and children at ease. It appears that they have not thought for an instant about the women and children of the people, the passengers and these toiling, low-income, oppressed people.

Mr. Torkan, we in the Damavand and Firuzkuh area did not have any problem transporting passengers during the New Year's holidays for you to come and raise prices. Is it fair for travelers from Damavand taking this short trip to Tehran and back to pay such a fare? Is it fair for an oppressed person from Firuzkuh, a city in the province of Tehran, to pay the heavy 1,600-rial official fare you announced just to take the short trip to Tehran and back? Perhaps it is not your concern whether the people have the money or not, people who must stand for hours lined up without shelter in the burning summer sun and in the unbearable winter cold to obtain transportation at this heavy fare.

In this same regard the speaker added: Mr. minister, do you feel the pain of these people? I sharply protest this willful initiative by the Ministry of Roads and Transportation, which has severely disturbed the people in my electoral district. I ask that the previous rates be announced and

implemented. If this is not done, in accordance with my lawful duty, I will present a question to the minister in charge at an open Majles session, or I will take any other legal step within the realm of my responsibilities in order to pursue the matter to its conclusion.

Continuing, Rasuli-Nezhad said: It is surprising, in view of the fact that we are in the planting season and in the second month of the current year, that it is still not known on what date the budget for the current year will be sent to the offices of the governors-general and the executive organizations. This is especially surprising in my electoral district, where the planting season is limited and the cold season is long.

The deputy from Damavand and Firuzkuh added: The sudden increase in the rate for consumer electrical power has made the people anxious and unhappy and has caused a substantial shutdown at workshops and small factories.

He discussed manpower adjustment. He said: We must first think about creating employment and work, and then think about adjustment.

The speaker then discussed the numerous and repeated press conferences by the members of the Council of Ministers and he asked the president of the republic to remind them that not only do these appearances not solve any problems, they create problems and headaches for the nation and the government.

At the end of his speech Rasuli-Nezhad said: In view of the fact that a number of people live on the poverty line and are in need of their evening bread, the preparation of an album on the first round of women's games in the Islamic nations at 25 tumans was a completely improper thing to do, and should be pursued and dealt with.

Legislation

Amendment to the Airline Organization Law

The first item on the agenda at yesterday's open Majles session was continued consideration of the report from the second consultation of the Roads and Transportation Commission concerning the Motion To Amend Articles From the Law Establishing the Airline Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which was approved by the deputies.

Article 1: Article 5, Note 2 of the law is amended as follows:

Article 5: The National Aircraft Organization is the only authority authorized to sign agreements and authorizations between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other nations. The right to make flights to transport persons and things to make use of the rights given in contracts, agreements and authorizations for the operation of air services between the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other nations is assigned to the Aircraft Company of the Islamic Republic of Iran. If the Aircraft Company of the Islamic Republic of Iran fails to announce that is ready to provide airline services within a maximum of six months, the National Aircraft Organization is authorized to give authorization to operate the flights to other government airline companies.

Note 2: Iranian airline institutions, with the exception of the National Airline Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which operate under the relevant regulations and conduct flight operations, as well as other Iranian airline institutions, which may be established in the future adhering to the Flight Law with the necessary letter of authorization, may engage in passenger and freight transportation or any other type of commercial flight without weight restrictions with passenger or freight aircraft (as determined by the Supreme National Airline Council). The executive director of the Airline Company of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be appointed as a voting member of the Supreme National Airline Council mentioned in Article 6 of the Amendment to the National Airline Law.

Article 2: Note 2, Article 11 is amended as follows:

Note 2: The National Airline Organization and the government airline companies are included in all the activities given in Article 11 of the aforementioned law.

Article 3: Article 7 is amended as follows:

Article 7: As of the date of this law's enactment, the general representative (*agence general*) for the foreign airline institutions in Iran and likewise for aircraft technical services (repairs) will be the National Aircraft Organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Passenger land support services, the deplaning of passengers, and the unloading and loading of aircraft at the nation's airports for domestic flights, with the exception of the aforementioned company and the companies affiliated with the National Aircraft Organization, are assigned to the National Aircraft Organization, and the Airline Company of the Islamic Republic of Iran will perform these tasks in the case of foreign aircraft. If shortcomings and malfunctions are felt in the performance of these duties, the National Aircraft Organization can assign the tasks by prior announcement to real and legal persons and entities, whether government or nongovernment. With the approval of this law, all other conflicting laws are null and void.

Amendment to the International Railway Transportation and Shipping Convention

Another item on the agenda was the report from the Housing and Urban Construction Commission concerning the Bill Amending Articles From the International Railway Transportation and Shipping Convention, of which Article 1 was approved by the deputies.

Article 1: The amended protocol dated 30 December 1990 (29 Azar 1369) to the International Railway Transportation and Shipping Convention dated 9 May 1980 (19 Ordibehesht 1359) enacted by the Second General Assembly of the United Nations for international rail transportation and shipping, is approved.

Amendment to the Iran Communications Company Law

The next item on the agenda was the report from the Administrative and Employment Affairs Commission concerning the Bill Amending Article 7 of the Law Establishing the Iran Communications Company (returned from the Guardian Council), for which the amendment to Article 7 was deleted in order to secure the approval of the Guardian Council.

It is worth mentioning that this amendment states that the Iran Communications Company may issue agreements in principle for the creations of specialist communications companies.

Rashidi, expert for the Administrative and Employment Affairs Commission, said concerning this: The Guardian Council issued the opinion that the creation of such organizations in the Communications Company entails a financial burden and that this violates the Constitution. After receiving this opinion, the commission invited the minister of post and telegraph, and he dispensed in some way with this proposal from the Communications Company. Therefore the commission voted for the deletion of this amendment.

Bill Giving Minister of Roads and Transportation Membership on the Iran Supreme Architecture Council

The fifth item on the agenda was the report from the Administrative Affairs Commission concerning the Bill Giving the Minister of Roads and Transportation Membership on the Iran Supreme Urban Construction and Architecture Council (returned from the Guardian Council), and the aforementioned minister's membership was deleted and rejected in order to secure the approval of the Guardian Council.

Bill Forming Rural Development Homes

The next item on the agenda was the Bill Forming Rural Development Homes. Mr. Rashidi, expert for the Administrative and Employment Affairs Commission, said concerning this: This bill, intended to improve the economic, social, and development situation in rural areas, seeks to maintain, preserve, and develop investment, which is made for rural people.

After speeches by two people opposing and supporting the bill, continued consideration was postponed to the next session.

Selection of Majles Deputies To Supervise Implementation of the 1373 Budget Notes

Another item on the agenda was the selection of Majles deputies to supervise implementation of the notes of the 1373 National Budget Law, as follows:

1 - Mr. Jalali, with 149 votes, and Mobini Dehkerdi, with 148 votes, will supervise distribution of credits and the procedure for implementing Paragraph B, Note 2 of the 1373 budget. This note pertains to economizing on 1373 current and development expenses for government companies and banks, which are spent on projects in rural and deprived areas.

2 - Bahonar, with 139 votes, and Mohammad Hashem Rahbari, with 148 votes, will represent the Majles as supervisors at the meetings of the Economic Council.

3 - Rashidi, with 139 votes and Mr. Nosrati, with 114 votes, will supervise the purchase of basic goods.

4 - Mr. Ja'fari, with 131 votes and Mr. Kuhkan, with 116 votes from the commission, and Mr. Moqteda'i, with 99 votes from the commission, will supervise proper implementation of Note 13. This note pertains to the performance of missions outside the country by government agents, workers, and companies.

The selection of the rest of the deputies to supervise implementation of the 1373 notes was postponed to the next session.

Condemnation of the Attempted Assassination of the Mashhad Temporary Friday Imam by 167 Deputies

In a a letter read at yesterday's open Majles session, 167 deputies condemned the attempted assassination of the Mashhad Temporary Friday Imam. The text of the letter is as follows:

To His Holiness Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Mr. 'Aba'i, Mashhad temporary Friday Imam

The report of the attempted assassination of that great man severly affected all the forces of the Islamic revolution. You are one of the true children of the Islam of Mohammad (peace be upon him), one of the students from the school of Imam Sadeq (peace be upon him), a prominent figure at the seminary, and one of the true and long-time companions of His Holiness the Imam (peace be upon him) and the exalted leader. We thank God that through the grace of His Holiness Baqiyatollah al-A'zam (may God hasten his joyful advent) and special grace from His Holiness 'Ali ibn Musa al-Reza (peace be upon him), you were spared this danger to continue service to Islam and the Muslims.

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